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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXI NO 278 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

SIND LEADERS DEMAND CALLING OF A.I.C.C. MEETING

Withdraw Individual Civil Disobedience

Carry On Sustained Political Struggle

Conference In Bombay To Urge Jail Reform & To Improve Prisoners' Lot

The immediate withdrawal of the individual civil disobedience movement and adoption of a new programme by the Congress based on the organisation of the masses, for the purpose of carrying on a sustained political struggle, was urged by speakers addressing a public meeting held at Chowpatty on Sunday evening. Swami Kumaranand, a member of the All-India Congress Committee presided.

The meeting resolved to convene a Conference in Bombay at an early date for the purpose of urging jail reforms with a view to improve the lot of political prisoners.

Sardar Jamiat Singh, the principal speaker, said that by inaugurating the Civil Disobedience Movement, Mahatma Gandhi had aroused the patriotic fervour of the people to an enormous degree, but even a staunch Congressman would have to admit that the movement had now lost its vigour. Since the inception of individual satyagraha about six months ago hardly 50 persons had gone to jail from the city of Bombay. This amply demonstrated that the movement in its present form had failed to evoke popular support, and without popular enthusiasm no political movement could be carried on

STOP DISINTEGRATION.

The result was that to-day they saw the political forces of the country hopelessly disorganised, and the political workers searching for the right lead. It was for the Congress to stop this process of disintegration of national forces and this could be done by the withdrawal of the present policy and by the substitution of a new programme for the present one. He was not one of those who wanted the Congress to adopt the insipid programme of council entry advocated by the party of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, nor was he a believer in the slogan of "fight the Government on all fronts". But he certainly wanted the Congress to convene an early meeting of all political workers in the country, to elvolve a new programme which should be based on the organisation of workers and peasants, who were the backbone of the country.

REVIVE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.

He urged the leaders to leave alone questions such as Harijan work, and concentrate on revival of National organisations in the country for the purpose of educating the masses.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, thought by continuing individual satyagraha, the leaders were merely frittering away their energies and doing no good to their country. In his opinion the convening of the A.I.C.C. meeting was no remedy, because many of the members of the A.I.C.C. were staunch supporters of capitalists, and what the country wanted to-day was a purely mass movement to carry on a fight for economic rights.

ORGANISE MASSES.

He said that the youths of the country must capture the Congress and place before the country a programme based on the organisation of workers and peasants. They should not rest content until the masses were organised.

The meeting was also addressed by a few other speakers.

Out Of The Gloaming

Sir Frederick Sykes told a millowner that they should not weary in well-doing,—that his mill has been paying 15 per cent dividend and employing thousands of workers! Bombay millowners don't require encouragement to weary of that kind of well-doing.

* * * *

The lives of our millowners are spent in well-doing: they can't help it. That is why mills are being liquidated, so that new mills can start the process again.

* * * *

Sir Frederick in his multifarious duties is also a patron of art. The principle of art for art's sake, he says, remains immutable as ever. But just as Pontius Pilate asked "What is Truth?", nobody can agree as to what constitutes Art—a problem over which Bombay and Bengal are fighting like cat and dog.

* * * *

The President of Madras Rotary Club said the club had only two aims—one not to discuss politics and another to drink the health of the King-Emperor. If the drinking stops there, not much harm will be done.

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare told the Commons that he answered his 5,000 questions at the specific request of the doubtful or hostile section of the Committee. Very unfair to M. R. J., Nagpur Gour, Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Ghaznavi and others, who put a good few of the 5,000.

* * * *

Or, since these are only "Assessors" whose opinion is only to be asked and not acted upon, Sir Samuel may not have counted them among the members.

* * * *

Katherine Atholl's husband, the live Duke, has been fined £25 by a London magistrate for running a lottery. He pronounced him not guilty but fined him all the same. He didn't "question the Duke's integrity,"—perhaps because there was nothing to question.

* * * *

Nazis have arrested 2,300 Communists, half of whom have been indicted for high treason; the rest are in a state of suspended animation. Modestly enough they don't say how many have been polished off in the approved Nazi style.

* * * *

They also burned 15,000 tons of literature,—including, of course, old libraries like those of Dr. Hirschfeld. They can't waste time reading other people's history, when they are making it.

* * * *

Bori Bunder writes that we have not yet descended to the level of an accused having a jury of his own co-religionists. We have not. But when the White Paper constitution gets going this reform will come with the others.

* * * *

With communal representation on the Councils, in the public services, and the trade unions, the demands of justice can't be neglected and since there are special juries for political offences, why not communal juries?

* * * *

We must flatly deny Churchill's allegation that Princes were being coerced to join the Federation, as two knights support us from two different directions. From the South comes Sir Akbar Hydari, the great financial expert of Hyderabad.

* * * *

From the North comes Sir Manubhai Mehta, the professor-turned politician (and upside down in the process). It is a lie to say they have been forced to join it. The Princes have not yet thought about such matters—the process will begin in two or three years' time. No hurry yet.

* * * *

"Bright Prospects for Bank Bill?—Disagreement among M.L.A.'s" writes Bori Bunder. Such bright prospects are always there. Indian legislators must be true to their traditions, whatever happens.

* * * *

Then we are told that the backbenchers' bellicose attitude is unsupported by party leaders. You can't blame Sir George Schuster for it, for he nominated all the leaders to the Committee, and back-benchers were left out.

* * * *

"Darling, will you be my wife?"

"Will you always let me do just what I like?"

"Certainly."

"Can mother live with us?"

"Of course, dear."

"Will you give up the club and always give me money when I ask for it?"

"Willingly, my pet."

"I'm sorry; I could never marry such an idiot."

FORCING UNWANTED SEPARATION

Burmese Delegates Strong Protest

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A strong protest against the inclusion of a number of Separationists in the Burmese delegation proceeding to Britain was made by U Chit Hlaing, M.L.C., Anti-Separationist leader, who is the first delegate to arrive London, in the course of an interview with Reuter.

He declared many of them had little or no following in Burma. He opined the Imperial Government desired to force Separation against the general wish and a contended delegation should have been invited to London before departure of the Indian delegates, so that they might be conferred on the matter of mutual interest.—Reuter's Special.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN ?

PATNA, Nov. 26.

What is believed to be a train-wrecking attempt has been discovered. It appears that on Friday night, between Patna City and Banka Ghat ten miles from Patna Junction, two plates were lifted from a pile near the track and placed on the line with the result that the cowcatcher of a goods train and the Down Mokameh passenger which preceded the Down Punjab-Calcutta Mail was damaged. The matter is under investigation.—A. P.

Revive Political Life

Will Mahatma Continue To Lead ?

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Nov. 26.

A meeting of the prominent Congressmen of Sind, which was presided over by Dr. Choitram discussed the present political situation in the country, and after four hours' discussion passed by 17 to 8 votes, a resolution expressing the opinion that under the conditions existing at the present moment, it would be difficult to continue individual civil disobedience or revive mass civil disobedience.

CALL A. I. C. C. MEETING.

The meeting unanimously resolved that in view of the dissensions so rife in Congress ranks it was high time the meeting of A. I. C. C. was called to discuss the present political situation and order revive of political life of the country, and bring about the Unity in Congress ranks.

By another resolution the meeting expressed indebtedness to Gandhiji for his invaluable services rendered to the nation, and expected Gandhiji would continue to lead the country.—A.P.

Look Out For Bombay's New . . . Evening Paper
THE 'BOMBAY SENTINEL'
Edited by.....
B. G. HORNIMAN

FOR MINERS' BENEFIT

Spontaneous Offer Of Transvaal Chamber Of Mines

PROSPEROUS INDUSTRY

Financial Provision Claimed to be one of Greatest ever Undertaken.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 25.

The offer to finance the Miners' Benefit scheme, which claimed to be one of the greatest ever undertaken spontaneously by any large scale industry in the world, has been made by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

They propose to enlarge the present medical sick pay benefits by inaugurating a comprehensive provident fund to which the mining companies will make an initial payment of 300,000 sterling.

It is explained that this financial provision has been enabled by the increased prosperity of the industry and it is pointed out that the scheme is equivalent to companies contributing a sovereign per European per month.

Cannibalism Cannot Be Called Modern

West's Bid For Physical Overlordship

Tagore Denounces Their Superficial & Demoralising Methods In East

That the present "best" in the Western Civilisation was no longer modern, that it preached the principle of separateness and that the predominant characteristic of the West to-day was physical overlordship of the World was the view expressed by Poet Rabindranath Tagore in his lecture on "The Challenge of Judgment" delivered on Sunday morning at the Regal Theatre under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association.

Admission was by tickets.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, presided.

WELCOME TO SPEAKER.

The President, offered a cordial welcome to the poet to the city of Bombay on behalf of all. He said that although the Parsis were small in number, yet they had a large heart and a capacious head. The community was not wit behind it recognising and respecting the great men of India. The speaker of the day was not only a great Indian but a great poet, philosopher and patriot. The Poet was in the foremost of the great leaders of the World, who were striving for the achievement of Internationalism.

Dr. Tagore, who delivered his speech sitting spoke for more than an hour. For the first ten minutes, excepting those, who were in the first row of chairs, none could hear distinctly. When the audience informed Mrs. Naidu that the speaker was not audible, Dr. Tagore sat a little more in the front portion of the platform and happily this time, the loud speaker worked well.

YOUTHFUL & MODERN.

In the course of his elaborate lecture, the poet said that the younger generation of the East were attracted everywhere by what they considered as modern. They believe that life in the West was Modern and that it was full of freedom, youth and life. The latest pattern and polish prevalent in the West might not be modern. The best at present in the West could not at all be called modern—as cannibalism could not be called modern. The predominant characteristic of the West to-day was physical overlordship of the World.

BARBARISM IN WEST

The West had come to the East as engineers and however helpful they might have been their methods were demoralising and superficial. Barbarism amongst men occupied the major part of their lives. The West thrust itself on the East and hurt it also very deeply. Asia at first refused to recognise the superiority of the West but gradually yielded before the might of organised power. The Westerners believed that they were the chosen people of the God and that they had the right to inherit the earth. The East must have the courage to judge the modern standards of the West. The Speaker wanted that East should not allow the present state of affairs all over the world to continue.

SCIENCE AND REASON

Concluding the Speaker said that to live in the fullness of manifestation was the East's right to-day. East must admit that West was great and had through science elavated reason. Science was not materialism. It was truth and non-material. The East must become scientific and judge the West.

Mrs. Naidu, who said that she was neither a Parsi nor young, moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Tagore.

After Mr. Talyarkhan and the Secretary of the Association had spoken and the Poet was garlanded the meeting came to a close.

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FACTION FIGHT AT AMRITSAR

15 Muslims Arrested On Assault Charge

AMRITSAR, Nov. 26.

Fifteen Mahomedans, including some students, have been arrested by the police on a charge of assault on some Ahmediya Mahomedans who were holding a meeting to celebrate the Prophet's Day.

The meeting was timed to take place at 10 a.m. An hour earlier some anti-Ahmediyas made an attack on those assembled causing injuries to 16 two of whom have been admitted to the Civil Hospital with serious wounds. A police party soon arrived with officers and restored order.

Strongly guarded by the police the meeting then continued till 1 p.m.—A.P.

BOMBS HIDDEN BEHIND PICTURES

What Police Detected In House Raid

AMRITSAR, Nov. 26.

The local C.I.D. headed by Mr. J.S. Bindra, Deputy Superintendent with Mr. J. A Scroggie, Superintendent of Police, raided a house in Kot Mohammadshah, last night and recovered two live bombs and five cartridges concealed behind some pictures.

Girdharilal, a Brahmin youth from Hoshiarpur who was occupying the house was arrested. The search lasted nearly two hours.

A number of other searches were also carried out following the discovery of bombs and cartridges mentioned above.—A.P.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

Chautemps Definitely Accepts Premiership And Holds Parleys

HERRIOT IN PICTURE

Bonnet Is Confirmed As Finance Minister, and Ruthless Economy Will Be Effected.

PARIS, Nov. 26.

M. Chautemps, who has definitely accepted the premiership, spent a day conferring with prospective Cabinet members. M. Herriot, whose leonine influence is in any case likely to be greatly felt in the new ministry, may become "Minister of State," and places will be found for a majority of the Sarraut ministry, though M. Chautemps is resolved to economise by suppressing a number of lesser portfolios, and abolishing the majority of undersecretaryship.

M. Chautemps has confirmed M. Bonnet as Minister of Finance, after the latter had given him a detailed statement of the country's financial position, in the presence of the Governor of the Bank of France.

M. Daladier has promised full support, and it is expected a complete Cabinet be announced late to-night, or early to-morrow.

M. Sarraut will again be Minister of Marine and M. Paul-Boncour, of Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FOREIGN SPIRITS & WINES

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

The import quota for foreign spirits and wines will be established on 5/12, on the average imports from 1910 to 1914, and will continue until 1/2.

Beer imports will be unrestricted, and special provision will be made for post-war countries.—Reuter's Special.

PRECURSOR OF TRIPLE PACT?

BELGRADE, Nov. 26.

In furtherance of consolidation of the Balkan bloc, the Turkish Foreign Minister has arrived to sign a pact of friendship, arbitration and non-aggression between Turkey and Yugoslavia.

A triple pact between Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey is foreshadowed.—Reuter's Special.

PIRATES CARRY AWAY WEALTHY CHINESE

HONG KONG, Nov. 26.

Despite the broadcast of Police warning that pirates are planning a coup, a gang of Chinese pirates succeeded in raiding the French steamer "Commandant" at Henri Rivierre, 70 miles from Hong Kong, and carried off four wealthy Chinese and over £1000 in cash.

After obtaining control the pirates took the steamer "Chang" and commandeered junks wherein they decamped with the prisoners and the booty. The Chinese will be held to ransom.—Reuter's Special.

"GERMAN CHRISTIAN" MOVEMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

The "German Christian" movement appears to be in process of disruption as a result of denunciation of the extremists' doctrines by the moderate clergy of the Protestant Church. The Bavarian section of the movement has now seceded from the movement, because German Christian leaders have not publicly denounced their radical reforms in ritual and teaching.

Eight hundred pastors of Wurtenburg also seceded, and joined the Pastors Emergency League which is opposed to the "Pagans" and which has been promised support by Bishops of Bavaria, Wurtenberg, Hesse, Baden and Palatinate.—Reuter's Special.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted A Gujarati experienced Hindu Clerk able to correspond in English and conversant with all work re: management of landed properties. Apply Box No. 1571, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let.—Building Suitable For Factory, Mechanical Shop, Motor Garage or Godown with big compound at Sewri, Opp. Jubilee Mills. Apply Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Kalbadevi. (1437.)

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—"One Fancy three-room flat in Raval Buldg., Hindu Colony near Tilak Bridge, Dadar. Rent Rs. 60." 1588

27. HOTELS.

Dinners and refreshment supplied and served. Charges moderate Wholesome food. Ramakrishna Hindoo Hotel 27, Meadows Street, Fort. (1445).

53. DENTISTS.

Dentistry—The Royal Dental and Homoeo Institute, Delhi. Qualifies students in Dental and Homoeo Sciences by teaching and granting Diplomas of L. D. Sc. & M. B. H., Etc. Prospectus Free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. 1587

58 EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted To Know That The Civil Engineering College, Lucknow, trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from January 1934. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (7406.)

Secure Pitman's Shorthand-Typist Certificate in four to six months; Accountancy Degrees in three to six months. Revision Classes in Banking, Economics, Book-keeping, Accountancy, Exchange, Commercial Geography begin December. Convenient hours, fully qualified teachers. Central Institute of Banking Commerce, Room 22A, Central Bank Building, Fort. 1582

75. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents of perseverence to represent systematically manufactured Tea on perplexing prices. Salaries ranging to 300; 20 per cent Commission. Don't be unemployed. Golden opportunity for energetic men. Apply sharp: The Sovereign Tea Supplying Corporation, Mettupalayam, (Nilgiris). (1577).

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted—Bankers and Capitalists to offer amounts available for investment against property under control of the Court of Wards, and also loans to owners of House property consisting of Bungalows and Houses fetching high rental. Sound Investment. Loan required about "Thirty Lacs" individually, mentioning lowest interest acceptable. Reply Box No. 1578, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O Box No. 322, Bombay.

104. CONTRACTORS.

Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing Work by Contract System, for Cloth and Yarn at very lowest rates. 30 years standing experience in the line. Save your colour investments by taking our advice and fixing Contract-rates. We also test yarn, cloth and dyes samples. Address: S. D. Billimoria & Sons, Sardar Mansion, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay. (1576).

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs and 35" x 45"—62lbs For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Film Cos. To Communicate. Most original and religiously thrilsome drama. Complete scenariography, a revolution for movietone. Terms reasonable. Apply Box No. 1580, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 27th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 25th November, 1933.
7535

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, required immediately for Nawanagar State Medical Service. Applicants must have had some hospital experience. Commencing pay Rs. 125 together with free unfurnished quarters. Successful candidate will be on probation for 6 months, when if service is satisfactory, she will be made permanent.

P. M. MEHTA,
M.D.M.S., F.C.P.S.,
Chief Medical Officer,
Nawanagar State.
7536

NOTICE

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS are invited from qualified Architects and Artists for the Ceiling of the New Durbar Hall, Mysore.

Three prizes of Rs. 2,500; 1,500 and 500 will be awarded for the best three Designs. Those who are interested can get the required details from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5.

PALACE ENGINEER,
Maramath Department.
Mysore,
Dated 20th Nov 1933 7526

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "ATLAS MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 25th November, 1933, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF 2470 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st December, 1933, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, opposite Wadia Godowns on the Port Trust Plot by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the abovementioned damaged cotton that salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. C. Parekh and Co.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS OF RADIO GOODS.

Auction Sale of Radio Goods, comprising of Marconi Receiver Sets, all power and high tension A.C. and D.C. Units, portable sets, amplifiers, moving coils, loudspeakers, various kinds of valves, Sterling head-phones, etc. in the shop opposite Swiss Engineering Co., next to Opera House, on New Queen's Road.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th and TUESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1933 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the above address, by order of the party concerned, the above-mentioned Radio Goods.

The above will be put up for sale in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers and the goods are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Save Your Income-Tax

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TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
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RABINDRANATH TAGORE
With the Professors, Boys and Girls OF SANTINIKETAN in
KINGDOM OF CARDS
(TASHER DESH)
with exquisite and beautiful costumes portraying the superb art of NAND LAL BOSE
Rates of Admission
Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, and 2
Proceeds will go to "Visva Bharati" the International Institution at Santiniketan.

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DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THURSDAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE ROMANTIC TEAM IN THE MOST AMUSING ROMANCE
HOLD ME TIGHT
James DUNN
Sally EILERS
A FOX Picture
SHOULD WIVES WORK?
"No!" says James Dunn.
"Yes!" says Sally Eilers.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Penong Maru	5214	18 Nov.	26 Nov.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 dec.	12 Dec.
Calcutta Maru	5339	18 Dec	26 Dec
Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 Dec	28 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	11 Dec
Katori Maru	10000	26 Dec
Kashima Maru	10000	9 Jan.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	7 Dec
Fushimi Maru	11000	21 Dec.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	10 Jan
Taiyo Maru	14500	24 Jan.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	27 Dec
Heian Maru	11600	22 Jan.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
195-197, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

LABOUR MOVEMENT SOLVES THEIR PROBLEM

Gandhiji's Appeal To Bilaspur Railway Workers To Sink Their Differences And Unite

(From Our Correspondent)

BILASPUR, Nov. 26.

I am connected with labour since I was in East Africa. I am a labourer and wish everboy to be labourer but there is this difference between me and other labourers that they want to be masters, whereas, I don't. I want to live in such a way that there would no necessity for me to become master, declared Mahatma Gandhi this evening while addressing a large gathering of railway workers at Bilaspur under the auspices of the B. N. R. Indian Labour Union.

WHAT LABOUR CAN DO

Proceeding Gandhiji said, labourers are all the same whether they are Hindus, Muslims or Christians. No body gets more on account of his religion. He was confident that the labour movement would solve Indians' problems concluding he exhorted the workers to sink their differences and unite.

Gandhiji left Raipur at six the morning and arrived Baloda Bazar at 8-30. He was presented a purse of Rs. 1,200. He opened Ram Temple at Bhatapara. There he was presented a purse of Rs. 712 and also an Address from the notified area committee at Baitalpur. Gandhiji visited the Leper Asylum.

AT BILASPUR

He arrived at Bilaspur at 11-30 and was received by a very large gathering numbering several thousands. The crowds swelled to such an extent while Gandhiji was taking rest that he had come out thrice and give 'Darshan.' At three in the afternoon he attended at ladies' meeting where a purse of Rs. 851 was presented at four. He addressed a mammoth meeting at Gandhi Chouk where the Reception Committee presented him a purse of Rs. 1,000 on behalf of the District council of local Board.

Addressing the audience which now numbered over 50,000 Gandhiji emphasised the need for removal of untouchability.

On the way to the station he visited Harijan quarters where he was given an enthusiastic reception after 40 minutes rest. Gandhiji left for Raipur Station the platform of which was packed to its utmost capacity to give him send off.

SURVEY OF LIFE AND LABOUR

Prof. C. N. Vakil's Notable Effects

Prof. C. N. Vakil, School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay, writes:—

"I propose to organise a Survey of Life and Labour in Bombay, which will provide material for the proper understanding of the economic and social condition of the people of this City. In this connection, I have made a special study of the methods of investigation followed by the New Survey of Life and Labour in London, which has been in progress for nearly six years and which is now about to be completed. Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, the Director of the London Survey, who kindly gave me all facilities to study his work during my recent visit to London, has also agreed to advise on any important difficulty that may arise.

The work will require the cordial co-operation of institutions and individuals interested in the welfare of the City. Before launching a definite scheme, therefore, I prefer to invite the suggestions of those interested in the work, regarding its scope on the one hand, and regarding the kind of help that they would be willing to render on the other. Help will be required for the supply and collection of information on different aspects of the problem. Active co-operation of those who may have specialised in any branch or who may be in a position to undertake the study of any aspect, will be most welcome. It is obvious, however, that the scheme for the Survey of Bombay must have reference to its own local features.

I have no doubt you will be interested in this work, and I shall be glad if you kindly request your Committee to lead me their hearty co-operation. It will be so good if you let me have their suggestions regarding the proposed work, and let me know the way in which they will be willing to help in carrying out the scheme.

I shall be glad to have your suggestions regarding the proposed work, and also to know the way in which you will be in a position to co-operate in carrying out the scheme.

LOCAL RAIN IN SOUTH EAST MADRAS

Night Temperature Above Normal In Deccan & C. P.

POONA, Nov. 26.

The western disturbance had caused a few light showers of rain in North Baluchistan and is moving eastwards through Kashmir. Local falls of rain are also reported from south-east Madras. The night temperature continues above normal in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Cuddalore half an inch and Palamcottah, Pamban and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will occur locally in North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and a few light falls of rain will continue in south-east Madras.—A.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS OF KANARA

St. Anthony's Educational Institutions

(From A Correspondent)

HONAVAR, November 21.

The sixteenth anniversary of St. Anthony's Charitable Educational Institutions, Kanara, was celebrated at Honavar on November 17. The Institutions' buildings and their surroundings were gaily decorated. As usual the children of the Institutions' schools in the different villages outside Honavar assembled at the head quarters in full force the same morning to participate in the rejoicings.

There was a solemn high mass with exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, procession and benediction, Rev. Fr. R. R. Gomes, Vicar of Honavar officiating at the service.

At midday the Catholic children of the village schools were all entertained at a dinner party at the Orphanage and the non-Christian children at a community home.

Rev. Fr. Florance Pinto of Honavar presided over the public meeting in the evening. This is the first time in the history of the institutions that a Catholic priest presided over such a gathering of the institutions. Quite a large number of the local gentry both Officials and non-officials, had graced the occasion in response to the invitations, besides most of the students of the local English and vernacular schools.

An interesting programme was gone through, consisting of speeches by Messrs. P. S. Mathai T. D. Karki S. K. Balimane, Magistrate, A. C. Sequeira, Sub-Judge, and Brother Dominick; and various plays, dialogues and songs in English, Kanarese and Marathi by the different school children among whom the Orphanage children played the leading part.

The director, Brother George, being unable to be present in person, had sent his message to be conveyed to the audience in which he appealed to the public to love the institutions with a large heart without looking at the defects and weaknesses of the labourers, since there is nothing perfect under the sun.

BACKWARD CLASSES.

The various speakers eulogised the director and his colleagues for their self-sacrificing labours on behalf of the poor and backward children of the district.

Mr. A. C. Sequeira spoke of the necessity of such institutions in Kanara where the Catholic Christians were so poor and backward. He expressed great delight in seeing the gathering presided over by a Catholic priest, thus ending of the long-standing misunderstanding between the Church and the institution.

Brother Dominick said that in his travels throughout India in the interest of the institutions he had not come across any place so poor and backward as Kanara. He appealed to the public to encourage the workers by their sympathy and good wishes.

The President expressed his good wishes for the success of the institutions and applauded the Church for offering the patronage and protection of the Church to the Society governing the institutions. He finally hoped to see the institutions rising much higher in usefulness until it became a centre of light and learning, in Kanara.

Mr. Periyan, as the manager of the institutions, thanked the audience for their presence. The meeting terminated after singing the National Anthem and calling cheers to the President and the audience.

A Broach message says that Mr. Motilal Mohanlal Jhaveri eldest brother of Divan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri died on November 23. He was a ripe Sanskrit Scholar and a retired officer of the Bhavnagar Educational Department.

The All-India Industrial & Agricultural
EXHIBITION
Irinjalakuda (Cochin State)
(Under the Patronage of the Diwan of Cochin)
From 29th December, 1933, to 9th January, 1934.
in the
SIRKAR BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS.
Intending Exhibitors and Managers of Musical, Cinema, Wrestling, Circus and other parties are requested to apply for Prospectus and stall arrangements to:—The SECRETARY.

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Laboratory tests and seventeen years of actual use have proved that VAPEX quickly kills germs which cause cold, influenza, etc., and restores the system to normal health. Vapex is pleasant and refreshing—so much so that many people make a habit of putting a daily drop on their handkerchiefs. And at night-time, a drop on their pillows gives them protection or relief while they sleep.
Of all Chemists.

Why allow FLATULENCE to victimise you?
this most distressing form of indigestion can be
relieved in 20 minutes
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THE WONDERFUL NEW ANTACID
Hundreds of men and women have proved its wonderful properties and cured themselves of Flatulence, Nausea, Heartburn and other unpleasant forms of Indigestion due to stomach acidity.
Bismuth, Magnesia and Bicarbonate of Soda are good, but are now surpassed by NORMO-GASTRINE, which cures without causing the secondary symptoms of fulness and distension, and so is recommended by medical men all over the world. Try it to-day.
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STANDING FOR LIBERTY, EQUALITY & FRATERNITY

Mrs. Naidu's Tribute To Islam, Speaking On Life Of Prophet Mahomed At Meeting Where Tagore Sends Message

"The three main principles on which Islam was based were Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Muslims in India should recognise these virtues in Islam and, instead of temporarily waging war with other communities for imaginary capture of power, should bring into action the great teaching of that religion—"Universal Brotherhood" so said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in a short speech delivered on Sunday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge in a public lecture on the "Life of Holy Prophet Muhammad."

The lecture was organised by several Muslim associations, including the Muslim Students' Union.

"RELIGION OF TOLERANCE"

Hon. Mr. Mirzaali Akbarkhan, a Judge of the High Court Bombay, who presided, said that Islam was a religion of toleration, and was a religion of all times. Muslims had recognised the Bhagvat Gita and scriptures of other religions as the inspired work of God. The speaker believed that although a man did not belong to the Islamic faith, if he led his life according to the principles laid down by that religion, he would consider that person a Muslim.

Mrs. Naidu, the principal speaker, said that she had absorbed all the traditions of Islamic culture, by having lived for a long time in a Muslim State. She gave a few anecdotes from the Life of the Prophet, and said that Islam believed in the spread of true democratic spirit amongst its followers.

WHAT ISLAM STANDS FOR

To the speaker Islam had always stood for tolerance of other religions, the spread of democratic principles, and the widest conception of Universal Brotherhood. The three main virtues of Islam were Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

According to the speaker the Muslims of India ought to recognise the great virtues of their religion, so that they would not dare to betray themselves by quarrelling with the other communities for the capture of imaginary power. The greatest contribution of Islam to India was its broadening the outlook of Indians from nationalism to internationlism. To-day if Indians looked beyond the frontiers it was due to Islam. The other great gift that Islam had given to India was the necessity of Universal Brotherhood.

TAGORE'S MESSAGE

The following message of Poet Rabindranath Tagore was read by Mrs. Naidu:

"Islam is one of the few great religions of the World, and the responsibility is immense upon its followers who must in their lives bear testimony to the greatness of their faith. Our one hope of mutual reconciliation between communities inhabiting India, of bringing about a truly civilised attitude of mind towards each other in this unfortunae country, depends not merely on the realisation of an intelligent national self-interest but on the eternal source of inspiration that comes from the immortal lives of those Messengers of Truth who have been the beloved of God and lovers of men."

Mr. Faiz Tyabjee also spoke and gave several anecdotes from the teachings of the Prophet. After a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting came to a close.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

OPENING THURSDAY, Nov. 30

3 Shows Daily: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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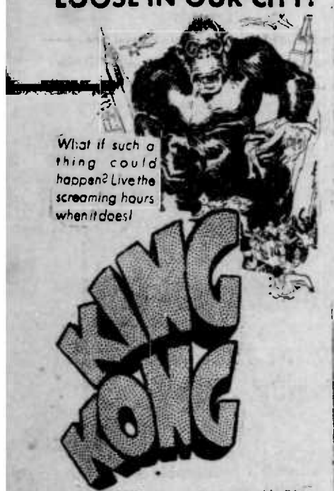
LOOSE IN OUR CITY!



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X'MAS AND NEW YEAR GREETING TELEGRAMS

The following notice is issued by the Indian Posts and Telegrams Department:—

From the 14th December 1933 to the 6th January 1934, X'mas and New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted at reduced rates with a minimum charge of ten words per telegram. In such telegrams the indication XLT should be inserted before the address.

For X'mas and New Year Greeting telegrams addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Gibraltar and Malta via I.R.C. the charge will be Rs. 2-8 annas for ten words or less (including the ind'cation XLT) and four annas for each additional word.

In the case of X'mas and New Year Greeting telegrams addressed to other countries with which the daily letter telegram service is in force except Russia and Irish Free State for which XLT service will not be accepted the rate per word will be the same as for daily letter telegrams subject to a minimum charge for ten words per telegram including the indication XLT.

X'mas and New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for Philippine Islands via I. R. C.-Madras at rates which might be ascertained from telegraph offices."

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The 8th Anniversary of the School of Indian Music will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, when H. E. Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes will preside.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 11, 1990.

Muslim: Shaban 8, 1352.

Parsi: Khordad 22, 1305.

Sunrise: 6h 53m.

Sunset: 6h. 0m.

Hightide: 8-05, 21-27.

Lowtide: 2-05, 14-46.

PHASES OF THE MOON: Full Moon 2nd December, 7h. 1m. a. m. Last quarter 10th December, 11h. 54m., a.m.; New Moon 17th December 8h. 23m. a.m.

Tagore's "Kingdom of Cards" at Excelsior at 9-30 p.m.

8th anniversary of School of Music, C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

Tagore's "Kingdom of Cards" at Excelsior at 6-30 p.m.

British Universities Debating Team.—Official Debate at the Empire Theatre, at 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY Nov. 29.

Annual general meeting, Bombay Sanitary Association, 6-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

HARIJAN MEETINGS.—Under the auspices of Somvamshiya Guru Dutt Prasadik Bhajan Samaj Bombay, a public meeting of the Depressed Classes will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Old Dhor Chawl, Jairam Bhai Street under the presidentship of Dr. P. G. Solanki.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the above society will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.

Mr. Mehghani will speak on "Folk-lore of Kathiawad" and give a few recitals of folk-songs on Wednesday (29th instant) at 5-45 p.m. at the club premises. Only members of the Club will be allowed to attend.

MYSTICS OF BENGAL.

Prof. Kshitimohan Sen, a great scholar, a professor at the Vishwa Bharati and a co-worker with Dr. Tagore will deliver a public address on "the Medieval Mystics of Bengal" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE.

Shri Talli Maharaj of Jogeshwari will give a discourse on "Path of Eternal Love and World Religion" in two verses at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., being the Gita Jayanti Day. Admission is free to all.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

A meeting of the above Union will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday), when Mr. S. K. Mukerji, (director of physical training, University of Bombay) will speak on "What Physical Education stands for?"

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES DEBATING TEAM.

The following is the programme fixed by the British Universities debating Team:—

To-day (Monday) at 7-50 a.m. arrival at the Victoria Terminus; at 2-0 p.m. at Ballard Pier for a trip to Elephanta Caves.

Tuesday, (28th Nov.) Morning is free; at 3-0 p.m. Debate at the Empire Theatre, will take place, only invitees will be admitted.

Wednesday, (29th Nov.) Morning is free, at 1-20 p.m. Lunch at Government House; and 5-0 p.m. tea with the Vice-Chancellor at his residence on Pedder Road.

DR. KLEMENS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Dr. P. P. Klemens, Consul of Czechoslovakia, will deliver a public lecture (followed by a film demonstration) on "Czechoslovakia", to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akberkhan, will preside.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH-NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Members are invited to a farewell Garden Party to be given to Her Excellency Lady Sykes by the Managing Committee and members of the Association at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Tuesday (28th instant) at 5 p.m.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a public lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. P. P. Bharucha will speak on "Astronomical Aspect of Tir Yasht" (with astronomical charts) Mr. D. J. Irani will preside.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the hall of the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, on Wednesday (29th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Hon. Sir John William F. Beaumont, Kt. K.C., M.A., (Cantab.), Chief Justice, Bombay, will preside.

SUPPORT TO CURRENCY LEAGUE OF INDIA.

Apress note issued by the Currency League of India states:—"In addition to the various other associations whose names were published in the press from time to time, the Bombay Shroff Association, Bombay and the Merchants' Association, Jubbulpore, have passed resolutions endorsing the objects of the Currency League and requested the Government to take action on the lines suggested by the League."

GITA JAYANTI AT ANDHERI.

Sjt. Dhundiraj Shastri Vinod, M.A., has consented to preside and deliver an address on the occasion of Gita Jayanti Celebration to be held under the auspices of Bharata-Mitra-Mandal, at Andheri, Ramabaug, (Marathi Municipal School Hall), at 9 p.m. to-day (Monday).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELLORSIOR—"The Kingdom of Cards" by Dr. Tagore, at 9-30 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Cavalcade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Topaze". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Hold Me Tight". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Three Cornered Moon." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON— "Palmy Days". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Easy Victim". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Muflis-Ashak". Daily at 5, 8-15, and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Sairandhree". Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY—"I Spy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Aurat-Ka-Dil". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

EDWARD—"Tell Me To-night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Puran Bhakta". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

REGAL—"When Ladies Meet". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GALA NIGHT AT THE TAJ

Brilliance And Gaiety Mark Opening Of Reconstructed Restaurant Ball-Room

There was a "Grand Gala Paysan" at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night to inaugurate the re-opening of the Dining Room, which has been re-constructed as a Restaurant-Ballroom. Every table was booked and the occasion was as gay and joyous as one could expect it to be.

The proprietors of the Taj claim that this latest addition to the amenities of the hotel, is "the last word, East of Suez, in comfort, decorative beauty and the scientific realisation of the importance of 'atmosphere' in life", and we must admit the claim. The old dining-room has undergone a complete transformation. The decorative design is, as it should be, ultra-modern and the effect is beautiful and soothing. It is really a one-colour scheme of pale olive green, relieved only by silver and black.

The pillars, which have been given a new outward formation, have been made the vehicle for concealed lighting, while on either side of the room squares, concealing tube lighting, are let into the ceiling, the whole effect being enhanced by appliques which give illumination from the walls.

A sense of spaciousness is given to the room by the striking panels of figured opaque glass, etched in designs of sky and clouds, which occupy the end wall of the salon, and were brought specially from Paris; and by the striking ceiling which, between its lighted squares, is in silver, with a lighted runway round the oblong above the central dance-floor.

Even in these days of invention and ingenuity it would be difficult to find anything more pleasing in its whole effect than the colouring of this room and its lighting. It represents a triumph for the designer, G. Del Toire, a well-known Italian artist from Paris.

There was an excellent dinner by the Taj's Paris chef, M. Albert Lainel, the "Symphoniums" Orchestra of Paris-Radio fame provided a brilliant feast of appropriate music while Marcya and Gunsett, Kira and Boris, and Doris and George danced delightfully. All the ladies received presents from the management and the atmosphere, though refreshingly cooled by a conditioned-air system, was hectic in its gaiety.

The new Restaurant-Ballroom will certainly be Bombay's most popular resort during the ensuing season, keeping the Taj in its traditional position as the Hotel that shows the way to the East.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

8-15 a.m. Grand Farewell Boy Scouts Rally to H. E. The Governor of Bombay.

(A relay from the Esplanade Maidan).

12-00 noon Time Signal.

Selection of Indian Music.

12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.

1-00 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates, Close Down.

6-00 p.m. Relay of music from The Pathe Cinema.

6-30 p.m. INDIAN PROGRAMME

Educational Hour: "Co-Education" By Mrs. Sushila M. Trilokeker, (in Marathi.)

7-00 p.m. SOUTH INDIAN PROGRAMME.

Sponsored by S. Rose and Co., Ltd. (Columbia records).

8-00 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

8-45 p.m. News in Hindi.

New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.

Radio Hints in Hindi.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m. Time Signal.

Weather Report and News Bulletin.

"Here and There" by The Globetrotter.

9-30 p.m. the Chamber concert, Miss Enid Blake, L.R.A.M. Piano; Mr. Mehli N. Mehta, 1st Violin; Mr. S. Vaz, 2nd Violin; Sig. O. Savini, Viola; Mr. B. J. J. Cursetji, Cello; 1 Piano Quartet in "E" Flat Sandre; 2 String Quartet Beethoven; 3 Violin and Piano "Suite Populaire Espagnole"; De Falla-Kochanski; (Miss Enid Blake and Mr. Mehli No. Mehta); 4 From "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn; (a) Scherzo; (b) Nocturne; (c) Intermezzo; (d) Marche.

5. String Quartet "A" Major Pizzetti; 6. Cello Solo—Selected; (Mr. B.J.J. Crusetji); 7. Piano Quintet in "F" Minor Cesar Franck.

TAGORE'S ADDRESS TO CITY STUDENTS

"Price Of Freedom" Will Be Delivered On Friday Evening At C. J. Hall

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has issued the following to the Press:—

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has kindly acceeded to the requests of the students of Bombay to give a special address. He will speak on the "Price of Freedom" at the C. J. Hall on Friday the 1st December at 5-30 p.m.

It is expected that the students of the various colleges will take steps to ensure the success of the occasion. It is proposed to issue the tickets of Re. 1, As. 12 and As. 8. The proceeds of the lecture will go as a contribution of the students of Bombay to "Visvabharati".

Messrs. Jayant Dalal, Gulab Shroff and Miss A. J. Dustur have been authorised to organise the same.

The lecture is exclusively meant for the students.

CHOICE FOR "YOUNG INDIA" SUBSCRIBERS

Mr. Jivanji D. Desai, Manager, Navajivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad writes:

In view of the unlikelihood of the weekly journals, "Young India," "Navajivan" and "Hindi Navajivan" resuming publication in the near future, the subscribers of these journals are informed that the balance of their subscriptions will be refunded to them if they so desire and if they reject the choice of the following alternatives offered to them.

(1) To receive the "Harijan," "Harijan Bandhu" or "Harijan Sevak" respectively in place of "Young India," "Navajivan" or "Hindi Navajivan," for the balance due or,

(2) To receive any of the books published or sold by the Navajivan Publishing House that may cover the value of the balances due, the choice to be left to each subscriber, or

(3) To donate it to the Harijan Fund which is being raised by Mahatmaji, or

(4) To donate it for the Khaddar work to the All-India Spinners' Association.

Those subscribers who fail to make the choice and desire the balance of their subscriptions to be paid back should communicate their wishes not later than 15-1-34. Failing the receipt of such intimation the subscribers will be deemed to have accepted the first alternative and their balance will be transferred to the managements of the Harijan journals answering the subscriptions

TAGORE'S "KINGDOM OF CARDS"

Music & Dance Festival On Monday And Tuesday

A succession of poems in movement and melody—this is "The Kingdom of Cards", one of Poet Tagore's latest plays, which will be staged by the Poet and the boys and girls of his Shantiniketan School as a change of programme at the Excelsior on Monday night at 9-30 p.m. and on Tuesday evening at 6-30 p.m. These will be their last performances in Bombay, prior to their departure for Ahmedabad.

"KINGDOM OF CARDS",

"Kingdom of Cards" is a musical and dance festival. There is very little of dialogue, and the action of the play is expressed predominantly through music and dances, which enables even those who do not know Bengali to understand and enjoy the interesting plot. Each character represents a card, and is dressed in costumes specially designed as that particular card by the famous Bengali artist, Mr. Nandlal Bose, in collaboration with Mr. Suren Kar. The Poet will explain the play at the beginning.

"THE REDEMPTION."

Sunday's performance of "The Redemption" drew an overflowing house, and many had to be turned away for want of accommodation.

REJUVENATING INDIA

Bombay Tribute To Poet Tagore

The following speech was delivered by Dr. Jal R. Patel, while garlanding Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday last:—

"Sir, this very minute, I have been asked by Madan Theatres to perform a very difficult task, as you, sir, are the only pioneer of the international University and the greatest poet, orator and journalist and have been so well-known to the world.

"On behalf of Madan Theatres—if I am allowed to say—on behalf of the audience and the President I consider it a great privilege to thank you sincerely for turning your steps to this part of the country and enlightening us almost rejuvenating us, by your ardent presence and by your unique performance.

"While putting these flowers round your neck we all pray for your longevity, to carry on your great mission of life the educational and social uplift of our countrymen and humanity."

Ann Robert HARDING MONTGOMERY

IN THE PICTURE THAT DREW PRAISE FROM BERNARD SHAW

When Ladies Meet

With MYRNA LOY-FRANK MORGAN

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

At the Theatre Magnificent

(AIR CONDITIONED.)

THE REGAL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE CAPITOL Bombay's Leading Talkie House

JOHN BARRYMORE

IN RADIO'S DELIGHTFUL FRENCH SATIRE

• "TOPAZE" •

PATHE

THE FINEST CINEMA IN BOMBAY

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE COMEDY HIT OF THE SEASON

PACKED WITH

CRAZY LOVE

CRAZY FUN WITH HUMAN ENDEARING FOLKS

THAT'S

THREE CORNERED MOON

WITH

CLAUDETTE COLBERT

'Poppaca of The Sign of the Cross'

ARSENAL SECURES LEADERSHIP OF TABLE

Maintain Their Lively Attacks On Huddersfield And Play Mighty Game In League Football

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Arsenal's victory over Huddersfield to-day gives them leadership of the Table for the first time this season. There were no surprises in Cup matches to-day.

At Huddersfield 30,000 spectators saw thrilling game in the first half. Magnall found net with a header for the home team when play had been in progress for quarter of an hour but the goal was disallowed. Fifteen minutes later, Dunne scored for Arsenal from Bastin's corner. Arsenal maintained their lively attacks throughout the first half.

After changeover goalies had plenty of work. Arsenal played mighty game kicking out in the closing stages when Huddersfield attempted to equalise.

TOTTENHAM SHOCK.

At Tottenham 42,000 spectators had shock when four minutes after kickoff Duncan centred the ball which rose high and Nicholls Tottenham goalie allowed it to go over his hands and into the net. The standard of football was not particularly good until halftime.

Teams did not settle down to good football. Passing was wild and very hurried. Bowers scoring from Duncan's rebound put visitors further ahead but two minutes before the end O'Callaghan netted for Tottenham.

TEAM WORK OF EVERTON.

Everton impressed spectators with their sound team work but they were ineffective in front of the goal. Spectators were treated to a few goalmouth thrills. Liddle netted for Stoke when play had been in progress for over half an hour and White equalised for four minutes later. After the interval Stoke attacked persistently and Everton forwards played subdued game. Cunliffe then put Everton ahead against the run of play.

EXCITEMENT AT CRIMSBY.

At Crimsby plenty of excitement was provided and goalies did good work.

Shortly before the interval Menaughton took advantage of Grimsby's defensive blunders and netted for Hull. After the interval, however, Grimsby made fine recovery and played sparkling football. Mud upset Hull's offside tactics. Glover Craven, Holmes and again Glover netted for Grimsby.

At plymouth play was fast and keen and the brilliant work of Blackpool rightwing frequently endangered Plymouth goal. Hampson netted for Blackpool just before the interval. After teams changed ends Rattray scored two more from breaks. Argyles defence showed considerable weakness.

THRILLING PLAY AT BOLTON

At Bolton 20,000 people witnessed thrilling football Port Vale were more dangerous of the two teams. Milson scored for Bolton from free kick and increased lead by netting from Rimmer's pass.

After the interval Bolton would not be held and Milson performed hattrick with penalty. He netted the fourth goal for Bolton but was adjudged offside.—Reuter's Special.

YORKSHIRE BEAT CHESHIRE

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Durham 8 Lancashire 9.
Leicestershire 16 Warwickshire 8.
North Midlands 3 East Midlands 25.
Yorkshire 31 Cheshire 10.
Blackheath 12 Harlequins nil.
Bridgend 19 Bath nil.
Devonport Services 20 St. Bartholomeaus Hospital 7.
Gloucester 16 Oxford University 7.
London Irish Vurses Old Leysians (Unplayed)
London Welsh 6 O. M. T. 6.
Richmond 3 Bristol 18.
Rosslyn Park 6 London Scottish 6.
United Services (Portsmouth) 6 Cambridge University 30.
Guy's Hospital 19 Army Fifteen 17.
Newport 6 Swansea 3.
R. M. C. 8 R. M. A. nil.
Glasgow Academicals 11 Howick nil.
Stewartonians 9 Glasgow University 7.—Reuter's Special.

ST. HELENS BEAT BRADFORD

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Nov. 25.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Batley 3 Huddersfield 13.
Barrow 6 Hunslet 13.
Broughton nil Australians 19.
Castleford 17 Hull 12.
Halifax 2 St. Helens Recreation 8
Hull Kingston Rovers Vurses Swinton (Unplayed).
Lees Vurses Featherstone (Unplayed).
Leigh 19 Oldham 3.
Salford 46 Widnes 5.
St. Helens 28 Bradford nil
Wakefield 15 Rochdale 5
Warrington 22 Keighley 2.
York Vurses Wigan (unplayed).

GLYMPSES INTO SATURDAY'S RACES

Mr. Shantidas Askuran was congratulated by Sir F. Sykes after Dopatta's success.

The Maharaja of Idar attempts to solve the difficulties of a friend who sought his advice during the races.

H.E. the Governor and Lady Sykes converse with the Maharaja of Idar in the paddock.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran (left) leads in Dopatta, who won the Juvenile Handicap on Saturday.

HOCKEY MATCH AT MANAVADAR

Agra Team Wins By Six Goals To Two

(From A Correspondent.)
MANAVADAR, Nov. 24.

Sunday's Exhibition match did not prove to be interesting as yesterday's.

It was played between the Agra team and the State "B" team. As some of the "B" team players were sick, their places were taken by "C" team players and the Agra team had no great difficulty in disposing their opponents by 6—2.

The game opened at a fast pace, the state forwards combining Wells. The Agra team were kept at bay during first ten minutes of the game, then they rallied and scored their first goal thro' wells, their leader in attack. After five minutes the same player scored and then goal for his side. This put the state team to their feet, who after making a fine raid scored their first goal thro' their centre forward. Here again the state team had a relapse, the Agra team having full advantage of this and scoring two more goals in succession. Toward the interval the state team scored their second goal through their left in. At the interval the score was in favour of Agra 4—2.

The second period of the game had some bright moments but it never reaches the standard that was exhibited yesterday. The Agra team scored two more goals thro' Wells and Marthins. The state team got also some opportunities but they missed them sadly. The match ending in a win for the Agra team by 6—2.

The Agra team left to-day for Agra amidst great cheers from the crowd.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.

At the Oxford in the Inter-'Versity Relays Oxford beat Cambridge by four-and-half events to two-and-half.

Oxford won high and low hurdles, two miles and four miles.

Cambridge won half mile and mile and deadheated in 400 yards.

YORKSHIRE CUP FINAL

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the Yorkshire Cup final York beat Hullkingston by ten points to four at Leeds.—Reuter's Special.

ANNUAL SWADESHI BAZAAR AT BANDRA

Committee Resolves To Hold It In Last Week Of December

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, Nov. 26.

An informal meeting of the Bandra Swadeshi Bazaar Committee was held this morning at the residence of Smt. Ratanben Mehta.

It was resolved to hold the annual Swadeshi Bazaar from the 23rd December to 3rd January next. Mr. D. E. Pereira was requested to approach the Municipality for permission to hold the Bazaar on the Municipal School grounds. In order to carry out the preliminary arrangements, Messrs. V. V. Naik and Joshi were appointed provisional Secretary and Asst. Secretary respectively.

It will be remembered, that in 1930, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas inaugurated the first Swadeshi Bazaar and since then has become an annual fixture. The Bazar has not only provided Bandra a social and entertainment venue, but has served the most useful purpose of carrying to the masses, the Swadeshi cult.

LORD DERBY LEADING OWNER

End Of Flat Racing Season

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.

For Flat Racing season that has just ended the leading owners are Lord Derby 27619 sterling; Lord Glanely 24457 sterling.

The leading trainers are Fred Darling 44279 sterling, Frank Butters 42592 sterling.

The leading jockeys are Gordon Richards 259 wins. Nevett 73.

During interpellations in the Trivandrum Assembly on Friday, it was stated that the total area of land in the State under cardamum cultivation was 30,000 acres and the probable revenue to Kovernment derived by the levy of duty on cardamum exported from the State at the rate fixed for tea would be Rs. 27,150.

NURSES FOR VILLAGES ?

C. P. & Berar Uplift Board's Plans

NAGPUR, (By Mail)

A press communique issued by the Secretary of the Village Uplift Board, C. P. and Berar, states that the fourth meeting of the Board was held on the 22nd and 23rd of October 1933, with the Hon. Mr. V. B. Chaubal, Minister for Agriculture, in the chair.

Budget proposals for 1934-35 were discussed and it was decided to request Government to make provision for a grant of Rs. 7,500. The Board proposes to hold three training classes in 1934-35 and to make grants to district associations for carrying out approved schemes.

PIPARIA SCHEME

The Board reiterated its previous resolution adopted on the 9th March 1933 requesting Government to establish village uplift board centres in each division on the lines of the Piparia scheme. It considered that valuable assistance would be afforded to the movement if the Village Panchayat Officer were permitted to inspect village uplift work carried on by District Association and other agencies in the course of his tours.

Emphasis was also laid on the desirability of holding future classes at places where village uplift activities had been carried on for some time and of the District Associations taking steps to see that the persons trained at the class introduced some reconstruction programme in their respective villages.

VILLAGE NURSES

The Board considered Mrs Seaman's scheme of District Nursing for Indian Villages and commended it to District Associations for trial in limited areas provided the right type of women to work as village nurses were available and suitable arrangements could be made for efficient supervision.—A. P.

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Rajputana's Utter Collapse

Dismissed For Paltry Totals Of 32 & 74

Beaten By Innings & 107 After Game Lasts For Day & Half

M. C. C. (FIRST INNINGS)	213
RAJPUTANA XI (FIRST INNINGS)	32
RAJPUTANA XI (SECOND INNINGS)	74

The M.C.C. won their third successive innings victory at Ajmer when they beat Rajputana by an innings and 107 runs. Although the match was scheduled for three days it ended in one and a half day.

Rajputana replied to the M. C. C.'s first innings score of 213 with a total of 32, Clark taking five wickets for 10 runs and Townsend five for 16 runs.

Rajputana were made to follow on, and were dismissed in their second innings for 74. Townsend this time taking seven wickets for 22 runs.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

AJMER, Nov. 26.

Woeful lack of attention to back play is undoubtedly responsible for the utter failure of the Rajputana batsmen, against Townsend to-day. His round wicket bowling with from four to six men in the leg trap was at once a challenge and a menace.

Townsend maintained a wonderfully accurate length, and was always pitching on the leg stump for catches in the leg trap. He was mostly breaking away to leg out, but was occasionally coming straight through and sometimes coming sharply to off, as he did when he bowled Danmal after the latter had held him at bay for nearly an hour, when Nichols had skittled out Viceroy's eleven in the Second innings, it was a case of the fast bowler having found a spot on the turf wicket, but on a true matting wicket which can be expected to play uniformly throughout, utter helplessness of otherwise good batsmen is inexplicable.

THE DEADLY SPIN.

One has only to imagine how Jardine or Mitchell would have played Townsend to understand the difference between the back play of the M.C.C. batsmen, and ours. Latterly the hitters became aggressive and tried to knock the length off Townsend, but found that spin prevented the bat from catching the ball in the proper place. Townsend will take more l.b.w. victims than any other M.C.C. bowler, and will be as dangerous as even Verity or Marriott.

I think, however, that at Bombay the M.C.C. will meet something approaching their match.

L. P. Jai will be useful against Langridge or Verity, but he will be less at ease against Townsend, Nichols and Clark. Merchant will teach Townsend a lesson while Champak Mehta may be expected to take care of himself against fast bowlers.

GIVE BOMBAY PLAYERS CHANCE.

In my opinion as many Bombay players as possible should have been tried against M.C.C. so far, which has not been done.

This may yet be the cause of a tragedy. As the first Test is to be played in Bombay and so few have really done well against M.C.C. why not give those a chance who have more experience both of their own ground, and of all varieties of attack. I think Bombay will do much better against M.C.C. bowling than any other centre.

The Rajputana Team which made 10 runs for 5 wickets yesterday, continued their innings this morning against the M. C. C. bowling.

QUICK FALL OF WICKETS

Clark and Townsend opened the attack and within half an hour the home side were eight down for 19 Clark having then taken four for four runs and Townsend four for 10.

Danmal and Major Hancock battled courageously for some time.

They took good care to keep clear of Clark's five slips and Townsend's leg trap of five.

3 WICKETS FOR 6 RUNS

After three runs had been added however, the collapse started and three wickets fell one after another for six runs. Danmal who had been playing Townsend very carefully, deliberately played one with his pads and was given out l.b.w.

Of all Rajputana batsmen hitherto Danmal's was the most impressive style and he had played all M. C. C. bowlers with great confidence (13-6-7).

The next wicket to fall was Major Hancock who was cleverly caught in the slips by Barnett. The last two batsmen had between them scored 14 out of 18 on the board. Himmatsinghji was next joined by Ramji but the Kathiawar bowler had his wicket shattered by Clark before he had scored.

HILLS' QUICK SCORING.

Lt. Hills the herculean batsman from Essex who was given cheers from mily tents when came in and added touch of liveliness to the proceedings by hitting out and scoring some quick runs. He was appropriately out to the catch near leg boundary where Valentine made a fine running catch. Himmatsinghji and Murad stayed together for seven minutes to add four runs and the innings eventually came to a close at 11-55 for 32 the smallest total made against the M. C. C. so far during the present tour.

BEST BATSMEN.

Among the Home batsmen, Danmal and Himmatsinghji had given best displays of batsmanship and had they received better support from their colleagues their side should have made better show.

Considering that Townsend had employed his leg-trap of six here for the first time during the tour way Danmal and Himmatsinghji successfully avoided it and played bowler without giving him any hope of catch there was extremely heartening from defenders point of view and deserved better results.

HOME TEAM FORCED TO FOLLOW ON.

Having a lead of 181 runs the M. C. C. Captain enforced a follow on and made Rajputana go in again which they did at five minutes past twelve with Danmal and Himmatsingh the two batsmen who did well in the first innings.

The attack was again in the hands of Clark and Barnett but Barnett was taken off after bowling only one over and Townsend was tried in his place.

The batsmen had taken the score to 11 in 15 minutes when the experience of the first innings was repeated and five wickets fell for 12 runs in 40 minutes. Danmal was let off in the slips when he was four but Himmatsingh was well held by Mitchell and Dungarpore took his place.

The Home captain made some forceful shots including a straight hit to the screen off Townsend before he misjudged the flight of one from the Derbyshire bowler and was out l.b.w. for five.

Attiquehussain was out at the same total namely 20 without scoring and two wickets fell at 23 when Townsend's analysis was 4 for eight. Danmal and Hancock then played up steadily and they were not out at lunch with scores of 18 and 11 respectively.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY.

Resumption was made at 2-5 p.m. Hancock and Azimkhan were leg before wicket in succession and Danmal in trying to avoid a similar fate was deceived by leg break and was bowled. He had avoided leg trap very successfully and after a succession of offbreaks on the leg stump Townsend bluffed him successfully.

Townsend to-day was almost unplayable. Thereafter, Ramji played in a "hit out of get out" fashion refusing singles and always managing to get the bowling. He hit Langridge for a fine six straight over the wicket but skied the next ball in trying a similar hit and was well caught by Valentine in the country.

Langridge took Murad's wicket and wound off the innings at 2-45 for 74.

SCORE:—

RAJPUTANA XI 1ST. INNING.

Ghulam Mohiuddin c Gregory b Clark	1
Danmal l.b.w. b. Townsend	7
Attique Hossain c Langridge c Clark	0
Azimkhan l.b.w. b Townsend	0
Dungarpore c and b Townsend	0
Hansraj b Clark	0
Hills c Valentine b Townsend	8
Hancock c Barnett b Townsend	7
Murad c Barnett b Clark	2
Himmatsingh (not out)	4
Extras	3
Total	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Clark 11.4 6/10/5.
Barnett 2/0/3/0
Townsend 9/2/16/5.

RAJPUTANA XI.—2nd Innings.

Himmatsingh, c Mitchel, b Clark	6
Dungarpore l.b.w. b Townsend.	5
Attiquehusain, c Gregory, b Townsend	0
Hansrai, c Barnet, b Townsend	1
Hills, b Townsend	0
Ghulammohiuddin (not out)	8
Danmal b Townsend	19
Hancock l.b.w., b Townsend.	15
Azimkhan l.b.w., b Townsend.	6
Ramji c Valentine b Langridge	10
Murad, b Lagridge	1
Extras	3
Total	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Clark	8	2	19	1
Barnett	1	0	2	0
Townsend	17	9	22	7
Langridge	8.2	4	24	2
Gregory	2	0	4	2

The M. C. C. won by an innings and 107 runs.

The match ended at 2-45 p.m.

M.C.C. TEAM

Bakewell c Azizkhan b Murad	8
Gregory c Hansraj b Ramji	9
Townsend c Hansraj b Ramji	1
Valentine c Himatsingh b Azimkhan	34
Mitchell l.b.w. b Ramji	4
Barnett c Ramji b Azimkhan	75
Langridge b Attique Hussain	28
Walter c Hansraj b Azimkhan	0
Levett c Azimkhan b Ramji	25
Elliott l.b.w. b Hills	1
Clark (not out)	7
Extras	21
Total	213

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Ramji 23/8/53/4.
Murad 10/3/25/1.
Azimkhan 19/8/41/3.
Hills 10/3/24/1.
Attique Hussain 13/3/36/1.
Hansraj 4/1/13/0.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Test Trial Reveals No Hidden Talent

Visitors Fail To Reach Local Standard

Amarnath And Naidu Show Best Form

(By Our Special Representative)

There was little to suggest that Bombay was in the throes of an important cricket trial match on which the fate of the Indian Test team depended. The public seem to have taken it for granted that the Test Team has already been chosen and the trials are just a little joke on the pact of the Board of Cricket Control to keep us lively until the M. C. C. arrive here on December 7.

Before lunch on Sunday when the Yuvaraj of Patiala and Amarnath resumed for Major Naidu's XI nobody dreamt that the game was going to be so dull and lifeless. This pair scored runs but their batting lacked sparkle, and did not rouse the spectators in the least. Both Nazir Ali and Irani proved expensive and were relieved by Narasinhamurty and Baqa Jilani. The Madras slow bowler secured Amarnath's wicket on appeal for l-b-w when the Northern India batsman had obtained 18 runs. The Yuvaraj of Patiala was hard on Narasinhamurthy whom he dispatched to the boundary often. Marshall whi should have been at the wickets earlier but for arriving late on the gymkhana ground, replaced Amarnath. The advent of the All-India cricketer infused some pep in the batting and the rate of scoring improved. Several changes were wrung in the bowling after the batsmen had taken toll of the attack. Sweeney, the Bengal left hand bowler proved innocuous but Amir Elahi kept the batsmen quiet. The Yuvaraj had collected 44 when he was brilliantly held by Wazir Ali off Amir Elahi.

MARSHALL SHINES.

Marshall executed some neat drives along the carpet, but had a very slow partner in C. S. Naidu. The Parsi batsman hit nine 4's and soon reached his 50. He was particularly severe on Narasluhamurty whom he drove to the og in succession to obtain 64 runs, when he was asked to retire much to the regret of the spectators.

Ramsingh, a left hander joined C. S. Naidu with the total at 149 for 4 wickets. The Sikh had a short stay at the crease as Palsetia bowled him with an off break when he had made only 4 runs.

Jagdale of Central India should have been out off Palia's first ball if Dilawar Hussain had stumped him when he was yards out of his crease. Sweeney missed him again in the slips, and a little later C. S. Naidu was brilliantly caught by Palia off his own bowling.

With Gopalan and Jagdale in, play was lifeless.

Nazir Ali replaced Palsetia and might have got his first wicket if the fielding in the slips was not slack Dilawar Hussain did not concede a single bye during the whole innings which closed at lunch with 188 for 6 wickets showing on board.

SCORE

MAJOR NAIDU'S XI.

	1st Innings.
Naoomal c W. Ali b Irani	13
Marshall retired	64
Ruvaraj of Patiala c W. Ali b Amir Elhai	44
Amarnath lbw b Narsinhamurthy	18
C. S. Naidu c & b Palia	13
Ramsingh b Palsetia	4
Jagdale not out	20
Gopalan not out	8
Extras (4 leg byes)	4
Total (for 6 wkts.)	188

	O	M	R	W
Narasimhamurthy	7	0	31	1
Amir Elahi		5	23	1
Palsetia	14	6	14	1
Sweeney	7	2	19	0
Baqa Jilani	8	0	32	0
W. Ali	12	3	32	0
Irani	8	2	16	1
Palia	8	2	17	1

A GOOD PARTNERSHIP.

After lunch Lt. Wazir Ali's team had a second knock with Dilawar Hussain and Nazir Ali opening the proceedings. Nazir Ali failed again being caught by Meheromji behind the wicket off Banerjee's bowling. Palia then became associated with Dilawar Hussain and the pair scored 21 and 19 runs repectively before retiring. After Narasinhamurthy had lost his wicket to Ramsing, Mobed batted for a while and the teams adjourned for tea. Scores:—

LT. WAZIR ALI'S XI (2nd Innings)

Dilawar Hussain retired	19
Nazir Ali c Meherhomji by Bannerji	0
Palia retired	21
D. Bose not out	5
Narsinhamurthy b Ramsingh	5
Mobed not out	6
Extras	5
	69

NAIDU IN HIS ELEMENT.

Major Naidu's side batted again after tea. Naoomal who has failed repeatedly this season, had the misfortune to lose his wicket before he had scored a run. The Karachi batsman is out of form and seems to lack confidence. Amarnath playing with a swollen finger demonstrated some fine shots during his stay at the wickets. He seems assured of his place in the Test Team.

Major Naidu's advent to the wicket with Syed Ahmed galvanized the spectators, who were inclined to enjoy their afternoon nap during the dull periods of the game.

At the beginning the rate of scoring was painfully slow (70 runs in 70 mins.), but then he crowd encouraged Naidu to open his shoulders. He lifted a ball from Amir Elahi to the leg boundary, and hit the same bowler over the Waudby Road entrance to the Bombay Gymkhana. Naidu collected three 6's and four 4's before carrying his bat for 64 runs. In comparison Syed Ahmed was tedious to watch. The Northern India batsman scored 14 runs before losing his wicket to Palsetia.

NO HIDDEN TALENT.

It was apparent that the First Test Trial revealed no hidden talent, and many of our local stars such as G. Richards, P. A. D'Avoine, P. N. Pereira, O. Gonsalves, Nariman, and Havewalla would put up a much better show than some of those invited to Bombay.

The consensus of opinion was that local cricket is of a much higher standard than anywhere else in India.

MAJOR NAIDU'S XI (2nd Innings).

Naoomal c Palsetia b Sweeney	0
Amarnath b Irani	20
C. K. Naidu not out	64
Syed Armed by Palsetia	14
Extras	2
Total (for 3 wkts.)	100

STADIUM FOR M. C. C. FIXTURES

The grand stadium for the M. C. C. matches in Bombay, erected at the Bombay Gymkhana to accommodate 10,000 persons is supposed to the first largest temporary structure of its kind in India. It is a two-storeyed wooden structure and has cost Rs. 20,000. It was designed by Mr. Yahya Casim Merchant, A. R. I. B. A. (London), Principal of the Architectural Academy of Bombay. Mr. Merchant's work in this connection will be highly appreciated by the cricket loving public of Bombay.

Mr. Merchant's career in London was a distinguished one. He won several prizes in open competitions as well as in his College. He is a prominent young architect who is coming up professionally.

JEWS' POOR SHOW IN CRICKET MATCH

Beaten By Muslims By 3 Wickets And 46 Runs

The second round of the Dongri Quadrangular Cricket Tournament was played on Sunday on the Khoja Shia Ishna Ashri Volunteer Corp playgrounds between the Jews and the Muslims.

Although the trial match was going on at the Esplanade Maidan still the Dongri Quadrangular attracted about 2,000 persons.

The Jew team won the toss and preferred to field. The Muslims in their first innings scored 106, of which Mr. Alimahomed Esmail contributed 31 runs and Mr. I. S. Nanjiani 30.

The score was as under:—

MUSLIM (1st Innings.)

Alimahomed Esmail, b Harman	31
Aziz, b Hoon	1
Habib Karmali, b Shalom	16
I. S. Nanjiani, c and b, b Shalom	30
Gulamhusein Hirji, l.b.w., b Benjamin	3
Akbar Ponwala run out	14
Sultan Nassur, c and b, b Haeem	0
Jamalkhan, b Shalom	2
Dostmahomed Karmali, b Benjamin	9
Alimahomed Fazal, b Shalom	0
Mahomedali Karmali (not out)	0
Extras	9
Total	106

Mr. Shalom captured 4 wickets for 30 runs and Mr. Benjamin 2 wickets for 5 runs.

The Jews in their first venture collapsed against the Muslim bowlers and made only 36 runs as under:—

JEWS (1st Innings.)

Benjamin run out	
B. Hayeem c, S. Nassur, b Alimahomed	1
Soul, b Alimahomed	4
Haeem, c Dostmahomed, b Alimahomed	5
Gary run out	0
Sampson (not out)	8
Joshwa, b Nanjiani	
Shalom, l.b.w., b Alimahomed	2
Harmon (captain), c Mahomedali, b Ali	7
Michael, b Ali	0
Judah, c Habib, b Habib	0
Extras	5
Total	36

Mr. Alimahomed secured 5 wickets for 19 runs and Mr. Nanjiani 2 wickets for 10 runs.

Muslims in their second innings declared for 55 for 7 wickets.

MUSLIMS (2nd Innings.)

Alimahomed Ismail (captain), b Benjamin	30
Sultan Nassur run out	0
Alimahomed Fazal, l.b.w., b Shalom	
Mahomedali, run out	6
Nanjiani, b Shalom	4
Habib, l.b.w., b Haeem	8
Akbar Penwala (not out)	2
Aziz, b Harmon	2
Total (for 7 wickets)	55

Mr. Shalom secured 2 wickets for 15 runs.

The Jews in their second innings scored 79 runs as under:—

Benjamin st. Ali Fazal, b Alimahomed	3
Shalom, c Dostmahomed, b Alimahomed	15
Haeem, b Habib	27
Joshva, b Alimahomed	0
Sampson, c Mahomedali, b Alimahomed	13
Gory, b Nanjiani	10
Soul, b Alimahomed	0
B. Haeem (not out)	8
Judah, b Alimahomed	0
Herman (captain), l.b.w., b Alimahomed	0
Michael, b Alimahomed	0
Extras	3
Total	79

Ismail captured 5 wickets for 35 runs.

So the Muslims won by 3 wickets and 46 runs and will have the final round with the Christians on Saturday and Sunday next week.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1933

HIS LATEST ROLE

"Whither Congress?" is the title of a little book just published by Mr. F. K. Nariman. It is not so wide in its scope as the series of essays, entitled "Whither India?" by Pandit Jawaharlal but has the merit of dealing for the most part with the immediate issues of the day. Both publications show considerable dissatisfaction with the present situation in the country and suggest appreciable changes in the present political and economic activities. And both publications provoke thought.

The burden of Mr. Nariman's song is that spiritual idealism must make room for political realism. And he is so very passionate about it as to declare that in his latest role, he is nothing less than an "Iconoclast, a breaker of false political images, determined ruthlessly to remove the web of spiritualism, idealism, mysticism and such other disastrous 'isms' that are literally gradually, as it were, choking the political life of the Congress and converting it into a larger edition of the Sabarmatty Ashram". In this task he looks, in particular, to "the Bombay public for a generous whole-hearted willing support and co-operation."

A HURRICANE CAMPAIGN.

Many will agree with Mr. Nariman that spiritual idealism must yield place—in the Congress—to political realism. Many more might suggest that spiritual idealism, in the sense of humanitarian zeal, may well be harnessed to the task of building national solidarity. But practical politicians, who have realised the futility of bandying vague formulae, will consider these theories only with reference to clear-cut courses of action. If they find any political value in a programme, say, of removing untouchablity or khaddar, they will not belittle it merely because some people work it as a religious duty. Mr. Nariman himself does not object to khaddar or anti-untouchability work. He wants "a hurricane campaign started throughout the country, not merely for Harijan and khadi work but for more important political and economic topics" also.

GANDHIJI'S ATTITUDE.

Though Mr. Nariman labours at needless length the general principle of keeping religion out of politics, he states clearly enough wherein political consideration have been, according to him sacrificed to religious dogmas. He believes that Gandhiji has recommended the continuance of individual Civil Disobedience mostly on religious grounds. And in support of this view he quotes Gandhiji himself as saying:

> The technique of Satyagraha, as I have known it, requires continuance even by one person, so long as such continuance does not defeat the ends of Truth and Ahimsa.

Mr. Nariman naturally fears that Gandhiji might advise the indefinite continuance of Individual Civil Disobedience though none but himself is prepared to offer Satyagraha. As a matter of fact there are practically none who actually follow his lead and the programme is only on paper. Yet there are people who would make a fetish of it and regard it as sacrosanct even against criticism. Mr. Nariman rightly condemns such idiotic fetish worship.

CALL A. I. C. C.

However, here too, practical politicians need not mind why precisely Gandhiji advises individual Civil Disobedience. Whether he does so as a religious principle or for political expediency, they should oppose it only in so far as it does little political good. And in doing so it would be best not to pass on to the general controversy about Religion vs. Politics, a controversy that can be easily kept up, indefinitely, thus effectually sidetracking the most urgent specific issues.

Mr. Nariman rightly believes that the immediate duty is to convene a meeting of the A. I. C. C. and then to call off the programme of individual civil disobedience. But as regards an alternative programme, he suggests that a Committee should be appointed "to survey the whole situation, if necessary by touring the country and making personal inquiries and investigations with a view to formulate a new comprehensive national programme." He adds that the committee's report should be considered by another meeting of the A.I.C.C.

NO ROVING INQUIRY.

We do not see the need for any roving inquiry. Those who are earnest about a really rousing programme of action can easily devise one at the very next meeting of the A.I.C.C. It is always open to that body to improve it later in the light of experience. However, as most people are agreed on the need for an immediate meeting of the A.I.C.C. and as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has consented to call one, if it is requisitioned by a single member of the Working Committee, Mr. Nariman should lose no time in sending in the requisition.

Dum And Dee Again

The correspondence exchanged between Lord Lloyd and Sir Samuel Hoare cannot be of much interest to Indians at this stage, for all these political battles in England are merely quarrels between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. But it must be confessed that there is a great deal of truth in most of Lord Lloyd's statements on this occasion. The Joint Parliamentary Committee, may not be exactly packed with the supporters of the White Paper, but among the members a large number have already approved of the scheme and gone in to the Committee to support it. Lord Lloyd mentioned the names of a few of its votaries in one of his letters, and Sir Samuel Hoare cannot repute the charge.

The members of the Select Committee may not have given any pledge to support the White Paper plan, but the very fact that a large number of its ardent supporters have been nominated on the Committee shows that the White Paper will have a strong backing in the Committee stage, which is not a negligible factor altogether.

In the case of the Indian assessors, the case is even worse. These nominees of the Government of India may have no voice in the drafting of the report, but by their co-operation, their general attitude, and their slavish worship of the White Paper, they have already made the adoption of the proposals certain. Not a single independent Indian was nominated as an assessor; most of them were old-stagers, who had immense admiration for the personality of Sir Samuel and his handiwork. Again, the majority of them are bitter communalists, and would sacrifice the interests of the nation for the doubtful advantage of their communities. By nominating them to the Select Committee, Sir Samuel Hoare has shown to the world that "eminent" Indians are strongly in favour of the White Paper scheme! Whilst some have been giving dinners to Sir Samuel Hoare in gratitude for their nomination and a push them into the front rank of Indian politicians. More honest men like Sir T. B. Sapru have left it in disgust.

At least we have no hesitation is supporting Lord Lloyd's contention that the Committee is filled with the admirers of White Paper and that its opponents have no chance. That does not exculpate Lord Lloyd who sneaked away when asked to shoulder his share of the burden.

Going By Default

The Friends of India, London, have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Congress and the Indian public to the need of foreign propaganda, particularly at a time when an army of paid propagandists has been let loose on America and other countries to sing the praises of the present system in India. Mr. V. J. Patel once said that nearly 1,100 such men had visited the United States since 1919, and perhaps all at the cost of India, paid for out of the revenues of this poor country. Men like Lord Reading, Sir John Simon, Lord Meston and Mr. Edward Thompson, have eagerly offered their services for diffusing misleading information about India and Indians, and their incapacity to govern themselves. Along with it, no doubt, they have boosted British achievements in this country, for all they are worth and a hundred per cent more.

Propaganda has now taken its definite place in the armoury of India's rulers. While the Government have the revenues of the whole country at their disposal, Indians have to go to America and other countries at their own expense and great inconvenience. Indian leaders like Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, by their presence in America and by their self-sacrificing services have rendered great help, but what we plead for is consistent, untiring, and increasing propaganda in favour of India, so that the world may know the real state of things here.

Our greatest work lies in Britain itself, and there we have no organisation maintained at the expense of either the Congress or the Liberals. No doubt India has a good many friends like the Friends of India and others, but a great deal of money is required for the successful carrying out of a country-wide scheme. While men like Lord Lloyd and Mr. Churchill are going up and down Britain spreading their poisonous half-truth and untruths, the case for India goes by default. The Congress is rich enough, and the country is willing enough, to contribute something towards the purpose. No doubt our most important work lies in India itself, and however much others may sympathise with us real change can only come from the work done by Indians in their own country.

But that does not mean that the Indian case need not be properly represented in foreign countries, especially countries like Britain and America, or that we can neglect foreign propaganda. During the war Britain excelled in it, and Germany neglected it. Once before we had referred to this question, and asked that the Congress should allocate a definite sum for the purpose. We repeat again that India cannot neglect this work, except at her peril and we should not lose any time in taking it up.

Press Views

Why Not Join Us ?

Mr. Nariman has no concrete suggestions to offer in this pamphlet as to what the new national programme should be, although he wants the A.I.C.C. and a Special Congress to meet and devise it. This we consider as a positive deficiency of this pamphlet. It is worse, because it lends itself for the inference to be drawn that Mr. Nariman has nothing to say of his own. We have, of course, not such a poor opinion about Mr. Nariman's intellectual and organisational abilities. Left to himself he will draft a programme which is not expected to be very different from that of the Democratic Swaraj Party. The publication of this very pamphlet in which he inveighs against Gandhism, for which he uses the elegant phrase "spiritual idealism," is the best proof of it. Why cannot Mr. Nariman then see his way to join the Democratic Swaraj Party, which has formulated a programme of work, which eminently suits the purposes of Mr. Nariman? The Party is wholly with him in what he wants to do with the Congress and in the country. Then why wait and watch instead of blessing the programme of the Party and co-operate in right earnest to make it a success?—"Mahratta."

The Why Of It ?

While there are many malcontents among Congressmen who are crying aloud for a meeting of the A.I.C.C., Pandit Jawaharlal has stated that no one is willing to send a requisition for it. He is willing to call a meeting if a single member of the Working Committee or thirty members of the A.I.C.C. call for it. We have explained many times the cause of this reluctance. The council entry party is even more afraid of Pandit Jawaharlal's socialist ideas than even of Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience. They are sure that between the two they have no chance whatever.—"Indian Express."

Straight Questions

What is, however, significant is Bhai Parmananda's confession about fundamental differences between the Mahasabha and the Congress. The ideals of the Mahasabha, he says, present a clear contrast to the Congress theory or creating a new nation out of the amalgamation of Hindus, Muslims and others. Two questions arise. Is Bhai Parmananda repudiating authoritatively on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha—Indian Nationalism in any shape or form? The meaning is plain, unless he cares to deny it. Is he not, secondly accepting the interpretations put on the Mahasabha attitude by minorities, namely, that its "Nationalism" has no room for any community than the majority?—"National Call."

INDIA'S FUTURE DESTINY

"There Is A Time In The Affairs Of Men Which Taken At The Flood Leads On To Fortune"

By H. K. Hales, M.P.

The fate of India is trembling in the balance. A new constitution is in the making which in its present form will not be accepted by the Indian people. It does not satisfy the aspirations of even one section of the vast multitude of 350 million souls. It sets out to apply the functions of democratic government to an Oriental race who for thousands of years have been governed by dictators. Its provisions effectually prevent the welding of the component parts into a harmonious whole; it is the antithesis of nationalisation, for it splits the population into watertight compartments segregating one community from its neighbour, and necessarily paving the way for strife and discord in the immediate future.

JOKE OF THE CENTURY.

Why then, it may be asked, is this disastrous legislation permitted? The answer is clear and unmistakeable. It is because there is absent from the leaders of the various communities, and the rank and file of the communities as a whole that trust and confidence necessary to work out a constitution which shall in its main provisions satisfy the nation as a whole, and prevent the great humiliation of having thrust upon them by the paramount power a constitution which is damned from its very inception. Never before in recorded history has a great nation expressed its inability to frame the laws by which it shall be governed. It is a disgrace which should be immediately eradicated by the awakening of the nation to its responsibilities and to prove to the world at large the ability of Indian statesmen to work out their own salvation. What is this White Paper, variously described as "The Joke of the Century" and "The Unwanted Child."

CREATING BITTERNESS.

It is simply the inevitable result of the failure of Indian leaders to arrive at a common understanding as to the governance of their own country, and the White Paper is the sincere but ineffectual attempt by a third party to hold the scales of Justice even and to work out a constitution which in its main provisions will satisfy the majority of the people. The result is not difficult to forecast. From every part of the country arise strongly worded protests, bitter controversies between protagonists on all sides fill the columns of the daily press. The Communal Award brought into being with the best intentions has set class against class embittering the very atmosphere by its virulence, and making confusion worse confounded.

CONSUMMATION.

Such then is the situation as the year of 1933 draws to its close and we shall enter upon the New year awaiting the battle which will be renewed with added violence in the House of Commons in a few months time. Death has laid his hand heavily upon the leaders of Indian opinion during the last few years, yet there are those spared to accomplish the great and glorious task of the unifying of the Indian nation. It is a task bristling with difficulties, almost impossible to surmount, yet given a fair chance this apparent miracle can be accomplished. The reward for those who shall make this an accomplished fact will be the grateful thanks of millions of their countrymen, and a niche in history which shall last for ever, and enshrine their names as the saviours of their country. There is abundant evidence amongst the correspondence I have had with the various leaders, that there is an almost unanimous determination on the part of each and every

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

"WAIT WHILE MILLIONS SUFFER."

Even a British paper like the "Economist" has come to realise that the present Exchange ratio in India is prejudicial to the country's interests.

"As India's exports," says the paper, "consist largely of primary products, it is possible to sympathise with the agitation for at least a small devaluation of the rupee."

It points out, too, that "the example set by the depreciation of the Australian and New Zealand Pound has also had repercussions in India."

But India is not free like Australia and the present ratio helps British exporters to this country and the Government of India.

The "Economist" itself would put off an admittedly necessary reform indefinitely "pending a clarification in the world monetary position."

Is the deliberate and continued crippling of the financial condition of more than 300 millions of men a right method of promoting a sound world monetary position?

WILL HE LISTEN NOW?

At a meeting held in London under the auspices of the Central Hindu Society a resolution was passed asking for a revision of the Communal Award, to ensure justice and equality to all communities for the peaceful progress of India and strengthening of the Indo-British connection.

Even Sir Samuel Hoare and his advisers must have realised by now that for the success of his precious White Paper, the seats must be divided with some sense of justice and proportion and not according to the whims of particular persons.

So long as this sore is rankling in the communities, so long will it militate against a proper settlement of the country. It is impossible that there can be peace and satisfaction in India, when the very basis of it is absent.

Since the whole White Paper scheme is futile and one-sided, perhaps it is superfluous to complain against any particular part of it. We do not suppose Sir Samuel is in a mood to listen to any reasonable advice now.

TRUTH FOR COMMUNALISTS.

While Pundit Jawaharlal is being virulently attacked from all sides by Hindu communalists for telling them a few home-truths about their pernicious campaign in the country, it is gratifying to note that 24 prominent Punjab Congressmen have issued a statement supporting Pundit Jawaharlal.

We agree with the statement that no sane Indian can shut his eyes to the harm done to the country by this "extremely suicidal and unworthy bid for co-operation with the Government."

Some of the worst communalists in each community are vieing with each other in their anxiety to co-operate with the Government and work against their country's best interests.

It is a hard saying that these men are "selling the birth-right of Swaraj for a mess of pottage," but it is true. They are ruining their country by their short-sighted selfishness.

UNPROGRESSIVE KARACHI.

It is not surprising that the Karachi Corporation has thrown out, by a majority of 20 votes against eight a resolution urging the opening of Birth Control clinics. Prejudices die hard, especially when sustained by religiosity.

It is said that the entire Muslim bloc voted against the resolution. Those who still swear by the pardah are not likely to be warm supporters of Birth Control.

But the tide of reform cannot be long stemmed if the reformers are earnest and active enough.

Eight votes in a city like Karachi are not a bad beginning. And a number of women's conferences all over the country have adopted resolutions in support of Birth-Control.

If all those who favour the reform organise themselves flood the country with educative propaganda and persuade doctors to open their own private birth-control clinics, it will not be long before local bodies and Government realise that such clinics are beneficent institutions.

ITALY INVITES LITVINOFF.

The news that M. Litvinoff has been invited to Rome by Signor Mussolini is a further sign that the European countries and their politicians are now reconciling themselves to the Soviet and one by one given up their attitude of hostility.

M. Litvinoff, on the other hand, has proved himself an expert negotiator of peace and has created a good impression everywhere. His success has been phenomenal.

No doubt the increasing tension between Japan and the Soviet is disturbing, but for that Soviet Russia, cannot be blamed. Japan's overweening ambitions are mainly responsible for it.

Should there be a war in the Far East, which let us hope there will not be, Japan cannot expect other European nations to help her by attacking the Soviet in the rear. The absence of such a threat will strengthen the Russia greatly.

Readers' Views

INDIAN TRADE PUBLICITY

From B. D. Asli, M.A., Indian Trade Publicity Officer.

I am writing to inorm you that, as sanctioned by the High Commissioner for India, I have been touring India with the object of studying the industrial and commercial developments of this country and for meeting Chambers of Commerce, Manufacturers Exporters, etc., to discuss with them the best methods of trade Publicity for Indian products overseas through the medium of our office in London.

I shall accordingly be in Bombay from the 27th instant to the 7th, December next when I sail for London and while in Bombay I shall be pleased to meet the parties interested in my visit.

Perhaps you might care to publish an announcement to this effect in your esteemed journal, for which I shall feel obliged.

Goan Union

From J. B. da Costa, President, Goan Union.

I am extremely surprised to read in your issue of the 24th. Inst that you "received a lengthy communication from the President of the Goan Union in reference to the attitude of the Goan Union towards the proposed address to the Governor of Bombay" because I happen to be the President of the "Goan Union" and I have not sent any statement to the Press.

Since I have been the President of the "Goan Union" any statement to the Press has been made through the Hon. Secretary and this time, according to the resolution of the Central Council, you refer to, it was to be made through the Hon. Secretary of the Publicity Committee.

Whoever did not scruple to use my name without my consent is also guilty of a falsehood because the resolution was not "unanimously passed" but by a majority of 13 against 1 and 2 abstained from voting.

Moreover a statement of that nature at this stage cannot be easily understood by the public without the simultaneous publication of what provoked it and compelled the Central Council to pass the resolution.

With the publication of this as soon as possible you will, sir, greatly oblige.

Water For Pilgrims

From A. A. Peerbhoy.

With the departure of the Pilgrim Ship S. S. "Jehangir" on the 23rd instant the present Haj Season can be said to have commenced.

The Pilgrims were asked to be present at the Docks for disinfection at an early hour of seven in the morning. And it can be safely assumed that the Pilgrims must have arrived at the disinfaction station even earlier than 7 a.m., and as usual had to wait for a couple hours for the purpose as the ship sailed at noon.

Naturally most of them felt the necessity of water for drinking and other purposes but they could not get the water for two hours. The Port Health Authorities would not and did not turn on the water tap till 9 a. m. May we know for what earthly reason the Port Health Authorities withheld the supply of water for two hours and thus inconvenienced the Haji Pilgrims?

Will the members of the Local Haj Committee make inquiries into this matter and see that this sort of thing is not repeated in future?

"Baseless Statement"

From M. S. Rajadhyax.

I read with some interest, though not without a little surprise the letter of Mr. Dinkar Rao Dharma in reply to that of Mr. Gaurishankar Misra.

I have nothing to say of his remarks about the Hindu Mahasabha or the "defenceless case" of Bhai Parmanand. The Mana Sabha or Bhai Parmanand are competent enough to reply to Mr. Dharma about the religion they profess. What I want to point out is this that his remarks about "Muslims of the Hindu States". "Their sufferings are more acute, more heart-rendering. And the irony of fate is that they have no voice, no press to fight for them," is a baseless statement and mischievous to the core. Can any sensible person believe the above remarks of Mr. Dharma? The very statement I think, is an outcome of the ignorance of facts which is really pitiable or the deliberate intention to vilify and misrepresent the Hindu Maha Sabha. To say that Muslim subjects of the Hindu States have no voice, no press, no leaders to fight for them is nothing but an attempt to create an unhealthy atmosphere and to prejudice the Hindu States.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

From Jamiat Singh.

The great poet of India is in Bombay. There are thousands and thousands of the admirers of the poet in Bombay who could not have a glimpse of him as they cannot afford to pay for theatrical and other engagements of the poet.

May I appeal to the organisers of Tagore Bombay programmes, especially to Mrs. Sorojini Naidu, to call a huge public meeting at Chowpatty or some other suitable place where the Bombay citizens should have an opportunity of paying their homage to his illustrious son of Mother India.

Corporation Or Standing Committee

From P. S. Pandit.

The Corporation at their today's meeting will continue the discussion on the proposition moved by Mr. S. C. Joshi and supported by other members. The point is whether the Standing Committee is empowered under the Municipal Act to deal with the question of service conditions of some of the employees in the Municipal service according to their discretion.

While reporting on the question of revising clerical grade the Establishment Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee recommended that the reduced scales of pay may be applied to "Future Recruits" or "New Entrants" to the grade. The report was adopted by the Standing Committee in February 1932. As all the other grades could not be revised simultaneously, the Municipal Commissioner submitted a proposal to reduce the pay while promoting employees to higher grade by 12-1|2 per cent. and for this purpose it became necessary to define the term "New Entrant."

In this connection the Commissioner reported that many employees had been kept temporary for reasons of reorganization and it would be a great hardship to them if they were called new entrants, as many of them have put in 6 to 7 years service. This report of the Commissioner was adopted by the Establishment Sub-Committee; but the Standing Committee decided that those employees who have joined Municipal service before 16-7-1931 and have not been confirmed either before or after that date may be called "New Entrants."

Thus the Standing Committee excluded those employees who have joined service before 16|7|1931 and were permanent on the day of the discussion. While considering the proposition, the Corporation decided that all those who have joined municipal service on or after 16|7|1931 should be treated as "New Entrants" and thus restored the original recommendations of the Municipal Commissioner and the Establishment Sub-Committee. Now the question is whether the resolution of the Standing Committee remains operative inspite of the Corporation orders. The Standing Committee say they have a right to deal with the cases of employees drawing less than Rs. 200 monthly.

There is only one section of the Municipal Act which lays down that the cases regarding service conditions of the Municipal Employees under the control of the Commissioner, may be decided by the Commissioner according to the rules framed under section 81 of the Municipal Act. The Standing Committee has not been given any power in that behalf. The only thing that the Standing Committee has to do is to sanction the Establishment Schedule under section 79. The schedule is an estimate of expenditure to be incurred on establishment, provisions for which have to be made according to service regulation.

Apart from the legal aspect of the case one would be inclined to think that when the parent body prescribes any rule for the employees under their control, it necessarily follows that their Committees' or Sub-Committees should do nothing to deviate from the same. Of course it is a legal matter in which ordinary persons are not expected to have sufficient insight, hence it is desirable that the case should be looked at from the point of equity and justice rather than law.

It would be desirable to find a "via media", whereby the Standing Committee may be prevailed upon to follow the decision of the Corporation rather than to raise a discussion in the house, in the name of the prestige of that body. It may further be urged that the Standing Committee should reconsider their decision.

LONDON LETTER.

War Clouds In European Skies

Death Of Bhawnagree : Churchill And J. P. C. : Ireland's Example : Germany's Farcical Elections : Britain's Enviable Position : War Clouds In Europe : Behind The Scenes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
(BY AIR MAIL.)

The Indian community in London has lost during the week an interesting figure in the death of Sir Mancherjee Bhawnagree. His remains have been cremated but according to the desire expressed in his last will, his ashes may be sent to Bombay to be scattered in the sea. This particular sentiment about the disposal of the ashes has taken Sir Muncherjee's friends somewhat by surprise as during the last twenty-five years of his life, there was hardly any justification for him to make England his home instead of returning to India. After the termination of his Parliamentary career in 1906, his political career practically came to an end. He kept himself fairly active by occasionally attending meetings on South African questions or of reactionary bodies, like the Northbrooke Society,—all to no purpose.

CRUELTY NEGLECTED.

Since the War it was obvious that he was a much disappointed man. The British imperialists who had made unscrupulous use of him in opposing Dadabhoy Naoroji and the Congress politics had put him on the shelf. When openings were made for Indians as members of the India Council, the Privy Council, the League of Nations, or the office of the High Commissioner for India, the "claims" of the late Sir Muncherjee were overlooked. Yet he had prided himself on having retained a large circle of friends amongst prominent Conservative politicians, retired Civilians and leading City merchants. Unfortunately, at his funeral one significantly noticed that there was not one British citizen to pay his last homage to the departed soul. Sir Muncherjee's mofe recent activities in London were confined to the affairs of the small Parsee community. He was there a very happy combination of the old world Parsi 'Sethya' and of the modern Agnlicised Parsi. His jovial disposition and courteous manner contributed much to enable him to keep friendly relations with prominent Indians, particularly with several Kathiawar Princes who visited England from time to time.

J. P. C. AGAIN.

The Joint Select Committee finished its perambulations and has even technically ceased to function with the end of the Parliamentary session yesterday. The new Parliament will, of course, re-appoint the same Committee to complete its work for what it is worth. Though it will be a formal affair on Wednesday next, Mr. Churchill has decided that it shall be no formality if he can help it. He cannot overlook the fact that it will provide him with an opportunity to attack the White Paper, the Government and more particularly the Prime Minister, whose mania for conferences has not been sufficiently satisfied. To check Mr. Churchill's votes, Government Whips, who had counted on putting the motion through in a moment are now ready with their whips. They recognise that as Mr. Churchill is possessed by the demon of hate for National Government, and will go to any length to frustrate votes in support of the J. P. C.

Prior to closing its Westminster Shop the J. P. C. discussed with the Indian "delegation" the procedure for the inauguration of the Federation, the status of the High Commissioner for India under the new constitution, and the future prospects of the Indian Medical Service. I understand that one of the Indian members proposed the Central Legislature should have the right to move for the inauguration of the Federation, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State and of Parliament, the approval being merely formal.

It is also reported that M. R. J. and the majority of his Indian colleagues have submitted a bulky memorandum to their British colleagues in support of the White Paper proposals, at the same time suggesting in what respect the scheme as a whole should be changed so as to meet with Indian support. The memorandum, of course, justifies the immediate introduction of Federation by stating that, in practice, the administration both in British India and the Indian States is already on the Federal basis!

IRELAND AND INDIA!

The average imperialist ruler is satisfied that even a good half-measure is not going to placate the politically conscious section of India and they have, therefore, openly decided to make the new constitutional bill literally a bad half-measure retaining for British political and financial interests all the privileges that they desire. De Valera's half-way revolt between an out and out republic for Ireland, and a so-called Republic, with association with the British Empire has become an eye-opener to imperialists in Britain. This factor has been used, behind the scene, in tempering down the enthusiasm of the Radical and Labour elements who, otherwise, would have been ready to advocate a much broader concession to India. It is openly acknowledged that whenever India follows Ireland she, with her immense population and long distance from Great Britain, would be a far more formidable proposition than Ireland for the Government to tackle.

DEFIANT GERMANY.

The unique German elections on Sunday last have passed away. Hitler has tried to give them a tremendous importance but all over Europe and America they have been recognised as a mere farce. The entire British press has treated them as an election under orders and almost under martial law conditions. The real factor for amazement in the Reichstag election and the referendum on Geneva withdrawal is the fact that in spite of threats, almost to life and to future careers about 35 lakhs of electors have dared to cast a vote against Hitlerism. This may be a small per centage but 35 lakhs of defiant and determined population is still a dangerous force round which the working class of Germany may any day be mobilised on the failure of Hitler's programme.

To demand a pompous vote in favour of a large army, navy, air force or a big colonial empire for the country is not a great performance because even if the League of Nations agreed to Germany having as big a fighting force as France, the mere cost of creating such a force would be the economic ruin of the nation. It would mean an expenditure of at least 500 million pounds within two or three years, which will result in reducing the wages of working class and its standard of life as the capitalists would never submit to pay a tax or a general levee.

Such a process would inevitably bring the revival of German militarism into disfavour with the masses and the danger of working class revolution would be heightened. Therefore, though the danger of German militarism is admitted to exist, astute students of Continental economics do not consider it to be an immediate reality. None-the-less, the present situation in the Fatherland has certainly become a factor for splits in the politics of all other European countries and more especially of Great Britain, where a section of Government supporters has already asked for the head of Sir John Simon.

BRITAIN ON THE FENCE.

There is, however, a sobering effect coming from America upon the British politics. President Roosevelt is still undaunted in his war upon British trade in South America and even in Britain's colonies in Asia. He is playing havoc with the currency of his own country and is trying to break it down without any definite financial limit until it reaches its objective, namely, to break down British foreign trade. This would be a simple task if it could be carried out by itself, but such a drastic degeneration of the dollar cannot continue for long without its repurcussions on the relations between labour and Capital in America itself. Britain has also been encouraging Japan as a military threat against America, but shrewd Mr. Roosevelt has discovered an offset against this policy by openly inviting Russia for a concordat, which was officially signed, sealed and delivered only a few hours ago. It now seems that there will be on the one hand America, the Soviet Union, and France and on the other hand the Jingo Powers of Japan, Italy, Germany and Fascist Austria, and Britain will have to make up her mind to chose between the two in order to carry out her own policy of the Balance of Power.

IF WAR COMES

It is on this very account that the mere fact of increase of armaments on all sides is considered a great danger for bringing about a war, even though the other ordinary causes might be settled by diplomatic negotiations. It is notorious that Japan has heavily overtaxed her people, has piled armaments, erected factories for war on Russia. If she now avoids such a war, or is forced by other powers to avoid it, the Japanese militarists will have a bad day at the hands of their own people. They will naturally like the gamble of actually carrying on a war as a better speculation. Such is also the position of Italy in relation to her weaker neighbours in Yugoslovakia and the Balkan States. Such even is the position of France in regard to her eternal enemy, Germany, which is still militarily weak.

The position of America in relation to South America States and the Eastern Pacific Island is exactly the same. Britain's martial spirit and resources are all to be used in the suppression of the many nations she has conquered. With such a preoccupation of her own Britain by herself and as a single power is no danger to her European neighbours but her alliance with any other military group will be of the highest importance on account of her vast military resources and strategic position all over the world, her vast Empire spreading from Honduras to Hongkong. This position of Britain is naturally of grave and immediate consequence for politicians in the Dominions and in the Colonial countries under British domination.

BRITAIN'S PROBLEM.

There are industrialists as well as land magnates in Canada who may positively dislike to be involved in a continental war. Canada may consider it worth its while to be in a position of alliance with her neighbours in America. The most extensive land boundary between the United States and Canada is admittedly considered to be a world phenomena. Here are thousands of miles of common boundaries between two foreign countries but there is not even a sentry box of either Power on the boundary between France and Germany we notice that it is converted into a chain of steel and concrete fortification packed with munitions and army.

If Britain's policy for one reason or another openly becomes anti-American, the 9 million or so undefended people of Canada will be at the mercy of 120 million population of the United States which is possessed of the biggest Navy and Air Force in the world. If Canada tried to fortify her harbour and land boundary against such a formidable opponent it would mean financial bankruptcy inside a year's time.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Similarly Australian hates Japan on the usual racial and colour basis, but she desires Britain to continue her military alliance with Japan for her own safety. Thus the Australian Dominion will favour a Japanese alliance which by its very nature will become anti-American. Likewise if an alliance is sought with America it would mean Australian hostility towards Japan. South Africa has the problem of France and Germany to deal with in a similar manner. Ireland looks like being hostile to British interests at any price. It is, therefore, to be wondered whether in the next war Indian leaders are again going to be the recruiting officers or whether they will be leaders of strikes and revolts against War, thus destroying the important basis of war for the British forces. Thus, what appears to the outward public as an ordinary political situation with an occasional puff of war clouds being seen here or there, the situation is really becoming a problem of first class political gravity behind the scenes.

INDIA'S FUTURE DESTINY

(Continued from Page 6)

one, to bring about this much to be desired consummation.

IRREDUCIBLE DEMANDS.

Apart from the leaders themselves, from every part of the country have poured in, letters couched in terms which leave no possible doubt that a "rapprochement" between the leaders of each community, and even more the bringing about of a perfect understanding between India and England is the sincere wish of every correspondent. It is this encouragement and appreciation which has assisted me in my self-imposed task of being so to speak the connecting link which shall bring about a junction of the contending forces, and if I can do this my work will not have been in vain. It then remains for the leaders to divest their minds of any pre-conceived ideas of their particular community's irreducible demands, for let it not be forgotten it was that very reason which wrecked the three Round Table Conferences in London.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

It will need sacrifices never before thought possible, there must of necessity be many disappointments; there will be times when the Conference which it is hoped will be held in January at some convenient place, will be on the verge of disruption. All this is to be expected, it is in fact unavoidable, but it will have to be faced with indomitable determination and perseverance which shall in the end result in a glorious victory which will astonish the civilized world. I am aware that there is a microscopic minority who would advocate the severance of India from the British Empire. To those I would ask to study the position more carefully and so remove this fallacy from their minds. England and India are necessary to the other's existence, each is the other's biggest customer for the sale of the commodities they respectively produce. This one fact in itself is almost a sufficient argument to silence those who would sever our connection. Let us imagine for example England or India separate and distinct nations with no common interests. England without her overseas possessions would sink to a third rate power. India on the other hand would be open to attack from any world power, and possibly share the fate of Korea, Manchuria and China.

WANTED CO-OPERATION.

The separation of India and England is unthinkable. I would conclude by expressing the opinion that no settlement outside the borders of India can possibly succeed. The texture of the Indian problem is too closely woven, to be viewed satisfactorily through a 6,000 miles telescope, but rather through a magnifying glass on the spot. Is it too much to anticipate that when the Indian leaders have in due season worked out the constitution nearly satisfactorily to each component part, they shall say to the British Government; "Our work is completed, the Safeguards you have insisted upon have disappeared, we have of our own free will incorporated your desires in our expressions of goodwill towards you, the mists of doubt have been dispersed, the fogs of misunderstanding and distrust have been swept away, we invite your co-operation in treading the same path, which shall surely lead to the establishment of a happy and contented India, and that self-government within the Empire is now an accomplished fact." I appeal with all sincerity to every leader to do his part in the greatest task of the twentieth century. The Indian Round Table Conference in the immediate future must be the next step forward. It is an opportunity which can never happen again. While there is yet time gather in Conference. The days of miracles are not yet past.

STNDS ARE RUNNING OUT.

On the shoulders of Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Moonje, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, to mention but a few of those who will be entrusted with this colossal task of finding an alternative to the Communal Award and the White Paper, rests a tremendous responsibility.

"There is a time in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

These words of Shakespeare, I think, are specially applicable to the present crisis. The sands are running out, in a few months this magnificent opportunity will have passed, but with a determination on the part of every leader to sacrifice personal interest in the national cause there is nothing to prevent the bringing together of these warring elements which for thousands of years have been in opposition and to arrive ultimately at the goal for which all are striving and to remove the everlasting reproach that the Statesmen of India were unable to enact legislation for the governance and guidance of their native land.

WHAT INDIAN LEADERS SAY.

Extracts from correspondence between the Indian Leaders and Mr. H. K. Hales, M.P., Mahatma Gandhi:—

"I am dying to co-operate with anybody and everybody and certainly with the Government in restoring peace that is living and real."

Moulana Shaukat Ali:—

"I for one have been working hard for peace and mean to do all I can for it."

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri:—

"I shall be happy to attend the Conference of all leaders. How I wish you would gather the multiform views held all over the country, and give authoritative expression to them in the House of Commons."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"I am perfectly willing to meet any individual or group subject to my engagements to discuss the present and future of India."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—

"I am in favour of convening a National Conference to give united expression to the opposition of the Indian public to the White Paper."

MUSLIM LEAGUE CRITICISES MALAVIYA

It Warns J. P. C. Against Any Amendment Of Communal Award, And Puts Forth Innumerable Demands !

NEW DELHI, November 26.

The meeting of the All-India Muslim League continued this morning at the Arabic Hall under the presidency of Hafiz Hidayat Hussain. Over 100 persons attended.

Maulvi Shafi Daudi moved the first resolution reading:—

"Whereas owing to the failure of the two majority communities inhabiting India to come to an agreement His Majesty's Government was forced to give a decision relating to some matters between the parties, and though the decision falls far short of the Muslim demands, Muslims accepted it in the best interests of the country, reserving to themselves the right to press for the acceptance of all their demands, this meeting of the League condemns the activities of those who are trying to alter the decision, in such a manner as to deprive Muslims of those rights, which have already been conceded to them, and considers that the best course for all communities is to work together for the salvation of the country, in a spirit of give-and-take, with a view to securing mutual confidence and good-will and strongly urges the Joint Parliamentary Committee to uphold the communal decision."

MALAVIYAJI'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

The Maulvi said that the sincere efforts made by Muslims to come to a settlement were thwarted by Pandit Malaviya, who spurned Maulana Shaukat Ali's proposals made to Gandhiji prior to their joining hands with the Government to seek justice. There was a ray of hope in Pandit Jawaharlal's recent condemnation of the Hindu Mahasabha's activities, and if Hindus were prepared to take a lesson from what he had said, there was still a chance of the two communities coming nearer each other.

The speaker warned the Joint Parliamentary Committee against any amendment of the Award which might result in weakening the Muslim position.

Dr. Musti Mohamed Sadiq pointed out that the majority communities in other Asian countries had, by conceding Muslim minorities more than their rights, had won their full confidence, and their Governments were being run smoothly. He asked Hindus to follow these examples.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

A number of other resolutions were also unanimously passed. They urged the Government to be guided in the matter of the appointment of Ministers by the important principle that religious minorities should be given adequate representations and Ministers should have the largest following of members of their own community;

Advised Muslims not to be affected by the militant resolutions of the Mahasabha, but to co-operate with those who sincerely believed in the progress of India as a whole, for the achievement of full responsible Government by peaceful and legitimate means;

Criticised Col. Wedgwood's speech in the House of Commons as against the aspirations of Muslims;

Protested against British policy in Palestine, and urged the withdrawal of the Balfour Declaration;

REPRESENTATION IN CENTRAL LEGISLATION.

Reiterated Muslim demands to be incorporated in the new constitution, namely, (a) allotment to Muslims one-third of the seats in the central legislature, (b) provision of adequate representation of Muslims from special constituencies, (c) election to the Federal Upper House by the direct method and from separate electorates, (d) declaration of fundamental rights relating to Muslim personal laws and establishment of Qaza courts for dealing with cases involving Muslim religious rites and usages, (e) adequate representation of Muslims in Orissa, after its separation from Behar, (f) provision for revising legislation if three-quarters of the members of any particular community opposed the passage of any bill, (g) reforms for Baluchistan;

SUPPORT TO CONVENTION MOVE.

Expressed full concurrence with the terms of the letter of certain Muslims proposing a convention to bring about unity in the ranks of the League, and authorised the Council to take such steps as were desirable to consult the Aga Khan and Mr. Jinnah.

The meeting further resolved while supporting extension of franchise to women that the vote should be accorded to them on their own personal qualification;

laid stress on the employment of Muslims in all branches of the Imperial and Provincial Services, and urged the reservation of one-third of jobs for Muslims;

opposed weightage for Indian States in the Federation, as it was likely to upset the communal balance;

MORE JOBS FOR MUSLIMS.

demanded Muslim representation in the Upper House from Delhi and Ajmer and more jobs for Muslims in the Railway Services and the Imperial Bank;

authorised the Council to co-operate with the All-India Muslim Conference in pressing their demands on the Government;

protested against the aerial bombardment of the trans-frontier tribes; and

urged that in the new constitution the residuary powers should be vested in the component units of the Federation.

Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum, Minister, Frontier Province Government, attended the session in the afternoon. He was accorded a warm reception by Dr. Ziauddin on behalf of the League.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS.

Sir Abdul Qayum refused to be pessimistic about the future of Muslims in the Indian polity, and exhorted them to develop inflexible will-power to carry through a programme of political, economic and educational advancement. In this alone he thought a solution of their complex problems lay.

Among 15 Vice-Presidents of the League, elected to-day, are Begum Shah Nawaz, Sir Abdul Qayum, Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Sultan Ahmed Azizuddin, Sir Muzamilullah, and Abdul Mat'n Chaudhri, M.L.A., Sir Mohamed Yakub was elected Secretary and Khan Sahib S. M. Abdulla and Syed Nawabali Joint Secretaries.

AT HOME.

Khan Sahib Ghulam Hussain gave an at-home in honour of Hafiz Hidayat Hussain.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes received their Highnesses the Raja and Rani of Sangli at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Bombay Light Patrol Sports at Santa Cruz.

Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Winterbotham and Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Abercrombie dined, at Government House

Mr. J. H. Garrett arrived at Government House Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jath, the Rani Saheb of Akalkot, the Minor Raje Saheb of Akalkot and Sardar K. J. Dikshit at Government House

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes were entertained to a Farewell Dinner by the Members of the Yacht Club.

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GENIUS OF RAVI VERMA

Mr. Wazalwar On Symbolism Underlying His Master-piece "Saraswati"

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

Mr. A. V. Wazalwar, advocate, delivered a lecture on "Raja Ravi Verma's Masterpiece—Saraswati" at the Robertson Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening. Rev. J. S. M. Hooper presided.

SYMBOLISM OF ART

Giving the history of symbolism in the Indian art the lecturer explained that symbols were small processes used by the artist to express larger conceptions. The old Buddhist and Hindu art was essentially religious and as such it was symbolic. The most prominent use of the symbols was made in expressing the ideas and forms of Gods and Godesses. It was apparent to the speaker that the artists wanted to keep pace with traditional poets and sages who described Gods and heroes as possessing superhuman powers.

Proceeding the lecturer claimed that Raja Ravi Verma has not only made a full use of the old existing symbols as depicted in the ancient art of India but has even multiplied them and used them to their best advantage by the force of his characteristic genius.

SUPREME MASTERPIECE

Coming to what he called the supreme masterpiece and the very flower of Ravi Verma's genius, the picture of Saraswati, Mr. Wazalwar claimed that it was nothing but a visual representation of a vision which the artist experienced in a moment of inspiration. In transcribing the idea on the canvas the artist took every care to compose his design in conformity with the recognised description of Saraswati in the hymns and verses found in Sanskrit literature.—A. P.

HOPELESS AIMS OF LEAGUE

Four Reasons Why It Fails To Succeed

"There are four major reasons among many that make it impossible for the League to succeed in its aims," stated lecturer C. C. Cantwell last Saturday evening to a record crowd in the C. J. Hall in continuation of the series of lectures that have been scheduled there for the cold season.

The speaker related the existing conditions that militate against success of the commendable but hopeless aims of the League of Nations.

"The purpose of the League, obviously, is to prevent a tragedy such as the last great cataclysm," the lecturer went on to say, "But with Russia, Germany, Japan, and the United States outside, the chances for a universal recognized basis of arbitration is lessened by more than fifty per cent. The spectacle of two major powers defying the League successfully in less than a year does not heighten the respect of the world for the organization.

"Without a police force there is not the slightest chance of her commanding the respect of the individual units, either inside or outside of the 'fold,' and that is so essential to order and safety."

QUOTATION FROM BIBLE.

The last point of the speaker's lecture left the audience wondering and speculating. He paralleled a chapter of Daniel in the Bible with world history, and pictured Babylon followed by Medo-Persia, then Greece preceding Rome, which was divided into ten divisions by the Barbarians from the North resulting in the Europe of to-day. "They shall not cleave one to another' are the words that uttered long ago caused Charlemaigne, Charles V, Louis XIV, Napolean, Kaisar William, Woodrow Wilson, Aristides, Briand to fall in their dreams of a United Europe, as well as any others who, in the future, attempt to unite these nations into one Government.

"The Creator of this Earth declares in this prediction that he is going to rearrange all of the World, under one Utopia Government, and one flab. Which one will it be?"

The speaker announced that this question will be answered on next Tuesday night.

Mr. Madhav Laxman Newrekar, B.Sc. (Bom.), who arrived here in Bombay on the 23rd November passed his B.Sc (Electrical Engineering) of the Manchester University in the first class. On his arrival he was received and garlanded by Dr. V. P. Kamat and Mr. C. K. Sankholkar, B.A., on behalf of the Goan Hindu Association and the Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal respectively.

ATTEMPT OF CADET TO END HIS LIFE ?

Sequel To Failure In Examination

On being rushed to a hospital suffering from symptoms of iodine poisoning, a 20-year old cadet of the training ship "Dufferin", residing at Lady Jamshedji Road, Matunga, is said to have made the confession that he attempted to put an end to his life. "I was thoroughly dejected because I twice failed in my examination, and I decided to end my worries in a swift manner" he is said to have told the hospital authorities.

George Benjamin Lawech, the cadet, is making satisfactory progress in the K.E.M. Hospital, and on his recovery will be put up for trial on a charge of attempting to commit suicide.

The incident occurred on Sunday morning, at Lady Jamshedji Road, Matunga, where the boy was residing, as a paying guest of one Mr. Coelho. At about 10-30 a.m. he was found suffering from acute pain and Dr. Gokhale, who examined him, detected symptoms of iodine poisoning. He was rushed to the hospital by Sub-Inspector Khan of the Mahim police station, where the boy is said to have confessed to his having swallowed a dose of iodine.

It appears that Lawech is a cadet on the training ship "Dufferin", and failed in two successive examinations which would have qualified him as a "Mate". He was preparing for his third appearance in the examination when he suddenly decided to take the rash step.

BELLARY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Secretary of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Bellary writes:—

The last day for booking stalls in the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition has been extended to 8th, December to suit the convenience of the manufacturers.

Dewan Bahadur M. Gopalaswamy Mudaliar has requested Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and party to be his guest during their stay here. Prominent manufacturers of all provinces have booked their stalls. Different sub-committees are briskly working and all arrangements will be complete by the end of this month.

REPULSING OFFENSIVE OF "BOSSES"

A mass meeting of Madanpura workers was held under the auspices of Lal-Bawta Girni Kamgar Union to welcome the leaders of the Meerut case Sjt. Shahid, president of the Union was in Chair.

Sjts. Joglekar, Mirajkar and Bradley, on behalf of the Meerut leaders, thanked the workers for the welcome and outline the policy which this said alone could repulse the intensified offensive of the bosses. All of them exhorted the workers to rally under the banner of Lal-Bawta G. K. U. and prepare on the basis of factory and mill-committees for the general strike.

PUTTING UP WAGE RATE ON BOARD

Ahmedabad Mill Agent Agrees To Workers' Demand

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26.

The operatives of the weaving department of the Aryodaya Ginning Mill who were on strike for the last one week resumed work this morning.

The agent of the mill has agreed to put up their rates of wages on the notice boards as demanded by the workmen, but insists on disciplinary action being taken for unauthorised and unconstitutional strike. This question has been referred to arbitration.

The strike of operatives of the Gujrat Ginning mill which has been going on for the last one month continues.—A. P.

DEBARRED FROM LAW PRACTICE

(From A Correspondent)
UNAO, Nov. 25.

It is reliably learnt that Pt. V. D. Tripati Vakil, Unao has been debarred from practising as lawyer. He is an ex-dictator of the U. P. Congress and had five political convictions.

THE PRINCE COMES TO THE SCREEN.

"The Prince of Wales" by Gaumont-British, "Different" films are rare; is a rarity. It is an intensely interesting record of the most popular and remarkable Prince of Wales this country has ever had. The heir to the Throne is the star, and this production—to which the Prince gave enormous assistance, supervising the whole thing—is a biographical record.

DANGER OF SLEEPING ON ROAD

Two Men Run Over By Motor Car, Of Whom One Dies

Two men sleeping on the road on Jehangir Daji Street were run over by a motor car at 1 a.m. on Saturday. One of them succumbed to the injuries received on Sunday at the J. J. Hospital.

It is a common sight in Bombay at night to see not only mendicants but able bodied men generally those working in grocer's stores and their owners sleeping on the road opposite their shops. They spread their bedding and occupy more than half the road in narrow bye-Lanes and bye-Roads, thus constituting a grave menance to traffic at night.

The two men who were run over on Saturday night, were not able to give the number of the car which ran over them as it had disappeared when they woke up from their slumber in agonising pain.

The Agripada Police are now in charge of the investigations of this case, and are endeavouring to trace the motor car that was responsible for this mishap.

LAMINGTON ROAD TRAGEDY

Mysterious Death Of Hindu In Bath Room

Mr. Umayshanker Mohanji Dave, residing in Room No. 135, Amervadi Chawls, Lamington Rd., was found lying dead in the bath-room of his quarters, on Sunday morning by the Lamington Road police. As no visible signs of injury were found on the body, the police sent it to the morgue to have a post-mortem examination held on it.

At 10-45 a.m. the Lamington Road police received information that the room of the deceased was bolted inside and that there was no response to the tapping on the door. The police broke open the door, and found the deceased lying in the bath-room.

Bishop Of Ripon Defends Germany

League Being Used As Smoke-Screen For Selfish Ends Of Powerful Nations, Says Dr. Burroughs

"The withdrawal of Germany from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations, however provocative and ill-mannered in its timing, was not merely the logical sequel of continued refusal by others to disarm, but the only way left to Germany to make the whole world take her seriously, and this quite apart from the obvious internal reasons for such a step." This statement was made by the Bishop of Ripon, Dr. E.A. Burroughs, at a diocesan conference at Ripon, says the "Manchester Guardian."

"If Germany's withdrawal should indeed, prove the beginning of the break up of the League and the breakdown of the collective principle in international politics—which God forbid,—it would be just as unfair to lay the blame on Germany, or even on the Hitler regime, as to blame the League of Nations itself. The guilt would lie chiefly with those nations which had used the League as a smoke-screen behind which to pursue their selfish and, at times, vindictive ends, and with those people in all the nations, including our own, who had decried the League because the new principle it stood for clashed with the archaic nationalist bias of a certain type of mind. Not least would the blame lie with the Christian forces in the nominally Christian nations, which had failed to put the whole strength of Christian sentiment and conviction behind the League.

"Our first task is to try to understand the new Germany, not to denounce it, still less to denounce it on the wrong grounds. It is, at any rate, still not proven that the new Germany wants war. What is clear is that she demands equality of status, and to that we must frankly recognise her right, especially since the Geneva agreement of December, 1932.

OPPOSED TO HITLERISM.

"But we have as clear a duty to make unequivocally plain the real reason why British public opinion, so favourable to Germany a year ago, has now so completely turned against it. As in August, 1914, so now it is really a moral issue that has swung us round. We are resolutely opposed to Hitlerism, not because it seems to threaten the peace of Europe but because, in its fanatical racialism, it stands for a reversal of true progress, and in the measures of injustice and terrorism by which it seeks to consolidate its power it outrages vital moral instincts on which our whole British moral conception is built. We are out against Nazism, not because it is militarist in language and trappings but because it is mediaeval in its very soul; not because we fear any new material menace from Germany, but because her whole new philosophy, just like that of Russia, is a spiritual menace to mankind."

SEARCH FOR PROSCRIBED BOOK

(From A Correspondent)
AJMER, Nov. 25.

The branch office of the Tropical Insurance Co., in Kesar Ganj was searched by the police in connection with Baba Narsingdas boofl 'Rajasthan Ki Pukar that was proscribed by the Government of Ajmer and Mewar. Babaji was not present. He is in Bombay at present in charge of the Bikaner political Case Committee.

It is understood that he has asked the District Magistrae, Ajmer to supply him with the copy of the proscription order and the 'panchanama.'

The right start to a busy day is a sound night's sleep—FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 insures a deep sound sleep

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No Disturbance At Ahmedabad Meeting

Bhai Parmanand Denies, He Called Pt. Jawaharlal "Coward" Nor Anybody Said "Withdraw"

(From A Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

Bhai Parmanand, President Hindu Mahasabha, has issued the following statement, contradicting a report which has appeared in the Press, with regard to a meeting at Ahmedabad.

The following is the correct version:—

Two public meetings were held at Ahmedabad which were attended in thousands by the people but the Congress party in order to get their doubts further cleared up, invited me to a special meeting of their friends, which I gladly accepted.

TWO FUNCTIONS

Previous to attending this private party meeting, I had finished two functions. The first was to address an open public meeting of the Hindus, and the second was to speak in response to an 'At Home' given by the Mill Owners which finished at about 8-30 p.m. And in the course of conversation I related the sad plight of an Agrawal abducted girl by the Moslems in a village of Azamgarh in U. P. who committed suicide by jumping into the well after she had lost all hopes of rescue, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's failure to do his part, who along with Maulana Shaukat Ali did not visit the spot and came back on a misrepresentation on the way by the Moslems that the girl had accepted Islam.

NOT CALLED "COWARD"

Neither did I call Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a coward nor anybody said: 'withdraw', nor there was any disturbance in the meeting. My final question to the gentlemen present was: "As there appears to be no chance for Hindu-Moslem Unity, what line of action would they propose for the Hindus to adopt"? They began to look at each other's face. As it was getting late, and I had to leave Ahmedabad early next morning, I asked leave of the gentlemen. The meeting came to a close and we left wishing good-bye to each other.

LEVY ON GAS OIL

Assembly Discussion On Tariff Amendment Bill

RATE OF DUTY

Admitted, Proposed Amendment Would not Alter Position.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

The Tariff Act Amending Bill, which was discussed yesterday by the Assembly and the object of which is to levy on Diesel or gas oil the duty applicable to kerosene, was discussed threadbare at the meeting of the Select Committee tot-day.

The Committee examined representatives of the Burmah Shell, Assam and National Petroleum companies. Discussion generally centred on the point whether the contemplated change of tariff would have any serious effect on revenue and whether it was justifiable to levy the same rate of duty as kerosene on light fuel oil.

After considerable discussion, it was admitted that the proposed amendment would not seriously alter the position and if there was any increase in the Customs revenue it would be very negligible.

According to present tests it has been found that Diesel or gas oil is inferior to kerosene and, therefore, several members urged that they would be unjustified in charging the same rate of duty as kerosene.

SCIENTIFIC TESTING

As regards testing by means of new scientific apparatus, which, is contemplated under the Bill several members and particularly Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed expressed a a desire to see the scientific testing of oils. The finance Member agreed to send for them and said a testing demonstration would be held at the next meeting of the Select Committee when the members would have the opportunity of satisfying themselves as to the efficiency of scientific testing.

A draft report will be prepared in the meantime in the light of general opinion expressed to-day.

It was contended by some members that bonafide users of Diesel oil for burning purposes should be given relief against the operation of the extra duty.

The Finance Member promised to examine whether this defect could not be surmounted by an administrative rule providing for a refund of the extra duty collected in such cases on production of licenses issued to bonafide consumer.—A.P.

TUSSLE WITH GOVERNMENT

Ahmedabad Municipality To Stick To Its Rule

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

A controversy has been going on between the Ahmedabad Municipality and the Government regarding the pay of the Municipal primary school teachers. The Municipality has been paying since 1926 Rs 25 to its untrained teachers, Rs. 30 rising to Rs 50 to its first year trained teachers Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 65 to its second year trained teachers and Rs. 40 rising Rs. 80 to its third year trained teachers.

The Municipality sanctioned this scale of pay taking into consideration the higher standard of living prevailing in Ahmedabad and the fact that the attendance allowance which is being paid to other school teachers is not being paid to Ahmedabad Municipal school teachers. But the Government fixed a different scale of pay for primary school teachers in 1929 by which untrained teachers get Rs. 15 first year trained teachers get Rs. 30 rising to Rs 50 and third year trained teachers get Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 60. The Accountant General has thereupon written to the Municipality to pay its primary school teachers according to the scale sanctioned by Government in 1929.

SPECIAL SCALE.

The school Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality at its meeting held last evening resolved to write to Government stating that a special scale of pay has been sanctioned for Ahmedabad Municipal school teachers as in Bombay and Karachi which cannot be affected by the new scale sanctioned by Government.

MATERNITY BENEFITS.

A similar difference has arisen between Government and the Municipality regarding the maternity benefit that is given to Municipal lady teachers. The Municipality gives two months leave on pay to its lady teachers for maternity which can be extended by one month more with the certificate of a medical man. Government auditor has taken objection to this rule of the Municipality and insisted on the observance of Government rule which sanctions six weeks leave for maternity.

The school Board resolved in this connection also to write to Government stating that it prefers to observe its own rule.—A. P.

FRANCO-GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT

Hitler Receives French Ambassador For First Time

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Yesterday was doubly important day for Franco-German relations.

Almost at the same time as Sir Simon was speaking in the Commons, M. Poncet, French Ambassador in Berlin was being received by Chancellor Hitler for the first time since September last and while Sir J. Simon was urging direct Franco-German conversations, it is possible M. Poncet had already opened them.

It is significant, too, that the German Ambassador in Rome had gone to Berlin for instructions while Avenol is remaning with Mussolini.

According to a Berlin message M. Poncet and Chancellor Hitler merely discussed the recent alleged revelations in the "Petit Parisien" of German policy, Chancellor Hitler declaring that the publication of such statements only increased mistrust among nations. According to the "Quai d'Orsay," however, the Ambassador's talk was highly important, though it is described as of general character.

Direct contact is welcomed in Paris as long as the road from Paris and Berlin leads to Geneva. The French appear be getting shy of British intervention because it means also Italian intervention with a shadow of Four-Power Pact.

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X-RAY INSTITUTE FOR NEW DELHI

Council Of Regency Set Apart One Lakh Of Rupees

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the late Highness Maharaja Sir Hirasingh Memorial X Ray and Electromedical Institute was performed in Lansdowne Hospital, Nabha by Sir James Fitzpatric, A. C. G., to the Punjab States before a large and distinguished gathering.

Rai Bahadur, Diwan Gyannath, President of the Council of Regency gave a history of the genesis of the Institute which he said would cost about Rs. 1 lakh and which while commemorating in a befitting manner the revered memory of that illustrious ruler the late Highness the Maharaja Sir Hirasingh whose solicitude and anxiety for the welfare of his subjects are household words in Nabha would also equip the main hospital of the State with an up-to-date X Ray plant and instruments for electromedical treatment such as Ultra-Violet rays diathermy etc., which were now regarded as necessary adjuncts to a modern medical institution.

STRIKING FEATURE

Apart from the fact that the Council of Regency are spending a lakh of rupees on the beneficient object designed to alleviate human suffering, the striking feature of the scheme is that they have arranged to train one of their competent doctors in X Ray and electromedical work in Europe so that the institution may be in the hands of a specialist.

NEW HIGH COURT

The Council of Regency are also contemplating tt provide further amenities for the State subjects such as recreation ground and public park. In addition, they have also under consideration the question of building at the capital of the State a new High Court building of an approved design with a bar-room a petition-writers shed attached to it as well as rooms for Sardar Nizamat court and offices.—A. P.

BANK SUFFERS 100 MILLION DOLLAR LOSS

Former Chairman Makes Sensational Disclosures At Senate Enquiry

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

The 1929 panic and the depression cost the Chase Bank dollar 48,546 000 in losses by the sale of securities on a falling market, Albert H. Wiggin, former chairman of the bank, testified before the Senate Committee investigating banking activities.

In addition, he said, the bank suffered a paper loss of dollar 71,592,000 because the value of securities held by the Chase organization had to be written down although the bank did not sell them.

Counsel Ferdinand Pecora told the committee that Wiggin and his associates had made dollar 10,000,000 from 1928 to 1932 by Wall Street operations in the bank's own stock, but had declared only dollar 156,614 for income-tax purposes.

Wiggin merely replied that he would check up those figures, but added that he and his family at the end of 1932 held 194,000 shares at 280, which had fallen to 40.

W. W. Aldrich, new chairman of the bank, declared that as long as he was running the Chase Bank there would never be artificial market for Chase stock. This repudiation of Wiggin's policy by his successor created a stir among members of the committee.

Of the two Punjabi prisoners who escaped from the Vellore sub-jail one was rearrested yesterday evening at Periamet, a suburb of Madras. The police are searching for the other escaped prisoner.

The third conference of the All-India Ophthalmological Society will be held in Calcutta from December 19 to December 21 under the presidency of Dr. J. N. Duggan of Bombay. Prof. A. Fuchs from Vienna is expected to attend the conference as a visitor.

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Latest Commercial News.

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN DOLLAR

New York Cotton Prices 4 Points Down

U. S. GOVERNMENT MONETARY POLICY KEENLY WATCHED

Gilt-Edged Securities Quiet

On Saturday dollar fluctuations were confined within a narrow range. The outcome of the controversial issue regarding the U. S. Government's monetary policy is anxiously awaited by traders.

COTTON PRICES QUIET.

Liverpool Cotton prices closed with a rise of 2 points and New York cotton closed quiet at 9.95 with a decline of 4 points.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN UNCHANGED

A quiet tone prevailed in London markets. Gilt-edged securities remained unchanged but the undertone was firm. The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged at £85-1|4.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JANUARY.

New York. Nov. 25.

Previous Closing	9.99
To-day's Opening	9.98
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing	9.95
Difference	—.04

Broach A/M Expectation Rs 179

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY.

Liverpool. Nov. 25

Previous Closing	4.93
To-day's Opening	4.97
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing	4.95
Difference	+.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York. November 25.

Nothing important transpired in to-day's session of the New York Cotton Market which was wholly devoid of speculative interest and dealings were on the quiet side with traders inclined to hold off pending the outcome of the controversial issue regarding the Government monetary policy.

Some week-end liquidation developed as a result of which yesterday's advance was not fully maintained. The session opened with January at 9.98, i.e., one point lower. Prices declined on liquidation and some realising with January touching 9.92. However the market improved on some covering purchases. Thereafter the session turned quiet with prices moving in a narrow groove until the closing time. January closed at 9.95.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Quotations at 12-15 p.m.

American November	4.95
American December	4.96
Egyptian November	6.76
Egptian December	6.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, November 25.

Owing to a decline of 4 points in New York closing cotton prices on Saturday, business in the local cotton market was on a small scale at night when Broach A.M. was quoted at Rs. 178-8.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York. Nov. 25.

Previous Closing	5.13 3/4
To-day's Closing	5.19 7/8

T.T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 25.

Previous Closing	5.20
To-day's Opening	5.19
To-day's Closing	5.20 1/4

FRANC RATES.

London, Nov. 25.

Previous Closing	83.65
To-day's Opening	83.68
To-day's Closing	83.84

LONDON SILVER.

London, November 25.

	Last Price	To-day's price.
Silver: Quiet.		
Spot	18-7|16	18-3|8
Forward	18-1|2	18-7|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, November 25.

	Last Price	To-day's price
Gold bars fine per oz.	£6:6:1	£6:6:0

BULLION

London. Nov. 25.

Influx (£98000) £1000.
Withdrawls (nil) nil.
Gold (£6/6/1) £6/6/6.
Silver (18 7/6) 18 3/8.

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 25.

3 months (1.1-1/32 p.c.) 1.1-1/32 p.c.
4 months (1.1/32 p.c.) 1.1/32 p.c
6 months (1.7/32 p.c.) 1.7/32 p.c

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, November 25.

Local Silver opened steady at Rs. 56|9; 56|10, and 56|12. The market early was quiet but on receipt of quieter London Silver advices prices lost ground and closed quiet at Rs. 56|7, 56|8, and 56|11. Gold opened quiet at Rs. 31|1; 31|13|6 and 31|14. Prices gave way under upcountry selling and steadiness of the rupee-sterling exchange but profit-taking at the lower level brought quotations up with the market finally closing quiet at Rs. 31|13, 31|13|6 and 31|14 for ready, Magsar and Posh delivery respectively.

COMMODITIES

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, November 25.

Chicago Wheat opened steady with December delivery being quoted at 84-1|4, May at 88 and July at 86-7|8, i.e., about 1 cent lower. The demand was slow and there was not much doing.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, November 25.

Argentine Linseed opened firm and prices gradually improved on further news of unfavourable weather and trading became fairly active with February option finally closing at 10.00 pesos.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, November 25.

Liverpool Wheat opened quiet at 52-3|4, 55-7|8, and 57-1|4, i.e., about 1|8 penny higher. The market was extremely featureless in the absence of any important doing.

METALS.

London, November 25.

The market was closed.

JUTE

London, Nov. 25.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent New Crop (14 1/4) £14 1/4.
Dundee (16 1/2) £16 1/2.
Lightning (£15) £15.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 25.

Linseed Bombay (11 5/16)
Linseed Calcutta £11 1/8)
Linseed La Plata (9 9/16)
Rapeseed Toria (£9 9/16) £9 9/16 sellers.

TEA

London, Nov. 25.

Indian Pekoe (0/10 3/4) 0/10 3/4
Indian Pekoe Higher (1/2 3/4) 1/2 3/4.
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11-1/2) 0-11½
Ceylon Pekoe Higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2.

RUBBER

London, Nov. 25.

Spot (4 1/4) 4 11/32 paid buyers.
Jan/Mar. (4 9/32) 4 13/32 paid buyers

WOOL SALES

London, Nov. 25.

The wool market strong. England traders and the Continent were again chief buyers. Greasy inferior to average lower 0.6 1/4. Greasy inferior to average higher 1-9 1/2. Scoured inferior to average lower 0-8. Scoured inferior to average higher 2-5 1/2.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Clearing Banks Lower Buying Rates

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the Money market conditions generally continued to favour borrowers but some uncertainty was noticeable in the Bill Market during the week due to Clearing Banks' efforts to keep discount rates firm which proved ineffective against the competition of outside sources. Average rate of 19s 3d on Treasury Bills was considered satisfactory but Clearing Banks lowered buying rates of certain maturities in order to meet foreign competition. The Stock of Exchange today was generally firm but inactive.

London Stock Exchange

Quiet Without Any Special Feature

London, November 25.

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet without any special feature. Gilt-edged securities were also quiet.

Three and half per cent was quoted at £85-1|4, i.e., unchanged from previous closing.

London Exchanges opened with Sterling|Dollar at 5.19 but thereafter began to gradually improve touching to 6.20-1|2.

Franc Rate opened at 83.68 but soon declined to 83.59. However, some improvement was recorded subsequently with the rate standing at 83.80.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, November 25.

3 1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan remained unchanged throughout on Saturday and closed at £85-1|2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, November 25.

Opening quotations on the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday were as under:—

General Motors (32) 32-3|4.
Anaconda Copper Mining (15-3|8) 15-3|8.
U. S. Steel Common (44-1|4) 45.
U. S. Steel Prof. (89-3|8) unquoted.

RUBBER SHARES.

London Nov. 25.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (19|7-1|2) 19|9.
Gula Kelampong (17|6) 17|6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (26|9) 26|9.

MINING SHARES.

London, Nov. 25.

Nundydroog (55-7 1|2) 56|3.
Burma Corporation (12|10 1|2) 13.
Rio Tintos (£18 1|2) £18 1|2.
East Rand Proprietory (36|3) 36|9.
Rand Mines (112|6) 113|9.

BRITISH FUNDS.

London, Nov. 25.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£74) £74.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 5|8) £100 5|8.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£110 5|8) £110 5|8.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£100 3|8) £100 3|8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109-1|2) £109-1|2.

LONDON OIL SHARES.

London, Nov. 25.

Lonezula (32|6) 32|6.
Anglo-Persian (48|9) 48|9.
Burma Oil (85) 85.
Anglo-Persian (47|3) 48-9.
Mexican Eagle (10-1|2) 11.
Shell Transport (51|3) 51|10-1|2.
Royal Dutch (21 7|8) 21 7|8.

LONDON STOCKS.

London, November 25.

On the London Stock Exchange the general tone was firm. Other markets were generally featureless.

TEA SHARES.

London, November 25.

Assam Company (26.10-1|2) 26-6.
Douars Tea (48.1-1|2) 48.1-1|2.
Empire of India and Ceylon (28|9) 27|6.
Barnagore (£8.3|4) £8.3|4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, November 25.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£72-3|4) £72-3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£85-1|4) £85-1|4.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 £1-3|8 discount.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108-1|4) £108-1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
4 per cent New India 1948|53 (£102-1|2) £102-1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian 1958|68 (£110-1|2) £110-1|2.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109) £109.

EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 25.

London on Bombay (1-5 27|32) 1-5 27|32.
Paris on Bombay (6.22) 6.27 3|4.
New York on Bombay (39.50) 38.75.
Berlin on Bombay (1.02-1|2) 1.02 1|2.
London on Milan (62.12) 62.37.
London on Shanghai (1.3-1|4) 1-3 1|4.
London on Kobe (1.2-5|32) 1-2 5|32.

INDUSTRIALS.

London, November 25.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 11-1|8) 11-1|8.
International Holding (dol 1-5|8) dol. 1-5|8.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 5-5|8) dol. 5-5|8.
Electric Musical Industries (dol. 14.10-1|2) dol. 15.
Pinchin Johnson (dol. 30.4-1|2) dol 30.4-1|2.
Imperial Chemical Ord. (dol. 30. 1-1|2) dol. 30.4-1|2.
Woolworth new Ordinary (dol. 95.7-1|2) dol. 95.9.
Swedish Match "B" 9|6) 9.7-1|2
Dunlop Rubber (37.4-1|2) 37.7-1|2.
Unilver Ordinary (25|6) 25|6.
Ford Motors (22) 22.1-1|2.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10.3|8) 10.3|8.
British American Tobacco (111|3) 111|3.
Cameras "A" (£8-1|4) £8-3|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (111|6) 111|6.
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (17) 17.1|2.
Distillers (81) 81|3.
Bradford Dyers (16|3) 16.
British Celanese (13.7-1|2) 13. 10-1|2.
J. and P. Coats Ord. (61|6) 61|6.
Courtaulds Ord. (41.10-1|2) 42.4-1|2.
Fine Cotton Spinners (15) 15.
Vickers Ltd. Or. (8.1-1|2) 8.1-1|2
Int. Nickel (dol. 21) 21.
Bengal Iron and Steel Co. (4|9) 4|6.
Tata Iron and Steel (£110-1|2) £110-1|2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

London, November 25.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£100-1|4) £100-1|4.

explains the necessity of *new* cut!

With the minimum of brushing a tooth brush WITH THE RIGHT CUT to reach every corner gives a thorough cleansing of teeth inside, out and between the crevices, and lasts longer too. Having studied all kinds of Dental Curves for years the new cut of 'ARYAN" is the one discovered as the best. Start using "Aryan" and note how quicker and better it cleanses than any other Tooth Brush.

Just According to the Shape of Teeth!

Aryan TOOTH BRUSH

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Washes Everyway

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BOILING

WHATEVER Be your method of washing NIXAL is just suited to it. IT SAVES YOUR TROUBLE

and Everything

COTTON
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WOOL

NIXAL is mild and alkali-free and it will not fade the most delicate of shades

NIXAL is good for your bath too!

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Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

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A Boon to Women
SUNDARI SATHI

for Ladies Troubles and Disorders of the fair sex. Specially useful in Cardic debility and other female complaints.

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GUARANTEED BONUS Rs. 30

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

HEAD OFFICE:
Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Raw Cotton Situation

"SOUND MONEY" MEN OUT OF U. S. TREASURY

Strong Sterling Causes Adverse Effect On Indian Cotton

The question, according to "Punch", is not what is the world coming to but when is it coming to state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Think, for instance, of gold. Throughout the ages, gold never possessed an intrinsic value equal to the statutory value placed upon it by Governments when, for convenience of international exchange they decided upon its selection as a common standard for currencies. That being so, the virtual collapse of the Gold Standard might have been interpreted by an impartial observer, say from Mars, as likely to lessen the value of gold. But not a bit of it. Governments meanwhile having accumulated considerable stocks of this metal could never let it decline in terms of their own currencies. That would be just too embarrassing. So they say gold to day is 33.76 or some such price. And it is so. We might say that Broach to-day is Rs. 250. But it would not be so Governments are different that way. And, in spite of the paradox, unless that volcano we know as the "economic structure" violently disrupts, the price of gold in terms of currencies will not ultimately decline.

GOLD STATIONARY.

We stress this point because the five days of last week during which gold in America remained stationary left the world wondering what precisely was the significance of the pause. The resumption of price raising this week combined with the warning to Bankers concerning the export of capital rather looked as if Mr. Roosevelt, dissatisfied with the failure of commodities to respond to the precipitous decline in the dollar was then determine to see whether a more gradual decline would be more effective.

To this policy Mr. Sprage's resignation was a temporary embarrassment. One by one, the "sound money" men are going. And with their departure more ominously looms ahead that perilous policy of inflation. But yesterday, at least, Mr. Roosevelt called a halt to both the raising of gold and the decline of the dollar.

Unless the most stringent restrictions are placed on dollar sales the potentialities for capital flight from America are immense because already it has been shown that the American's first thought has been to get out of dollars rather than into commodities.

Meanwhile the British Government are in a position of very great difficulty for the simple reason that any attempt on their part to counter the upward pressure on sterling necessitates, in effect, pegging the pound to the dollar and by so doing leaving the initiative in the hands of Mr. Roosevelt, an unthinkable position for a Conservative Government in view of Mr. Roosevelt's increasingly inflationist tendencies.

DANGER TO POLICY

Consequently there is an ever present danger of the American policy having a deflationary effect on sterling markets.

The speculative short interest in dollars must be very large and if the export of capital from America is stopped the biggest source from which cover could be obtained will cease to be operative. That is a thought worthy of attention. In fact it seems to us that it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of whether or not Mr. Roosevelt is prepared definitely to stop the export of dollars by American Nationals. It has a direct bearing both on the cross rate and on the zest with which the American National will go into cotton.

ULTIMATELY HIGHER

But it still looks as if cotton in America ultimately will be quoted higher, and possibly appreciably higher than it is to-day. There is the constant threat of more drastic inflation and the probability of a greatly improved statistical position for next season.

We advise purchases, particularly on any recessions which might occur.

The Bombay market during the week has been poor, there being rather more evidence of hedge selling, less demand from exporters for contracts, disappointment at the continued absence of an Indo-Japanese settlement and the constant fear of an advancing cross rate.

Among sterling markets the rise in the cross rate leaves Bombay much less vulnerable than Liverpool. Liverpool stocks must be imported and therefore exchange adjustments should be automatic. India, after all, grows the second largest cotton crop in the world and therefore has merits beyond exchange. Strong sterling is, of course, an adverse influence but it is not an influence warranting automatic adjustment.

The Bay storm to which we referred last week turned inland and brought rain in the Central Provinces. West Central India and Rajputana but most tracts escaped damage.

Crop movement is now well under way and unless the ban on Indian cotton by Japan is lifted the market will soon begin to feel the absence of a normal offtake.

Although enquiry from the Continent and China has continued it has been difficult to meet for price and during the last few days the demand for actual cotton has been less active.

On the merits of cotton and exchange combined we still see greater possibilities in America than locally and prefer purchases in New York.

Sugar Market Report

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet and weak throughout the week under review and Ready prices declined by about 5 to 6 As. per cwt. There was also a drop of about 2 to 2½ annas per cwt. in prices for near positions and steamers afloat and of about 1 to 1½ annas per cwt. in the prices for distant positions. It is reported that the Importing Houses were able to place the business to the extent of about 1400 tons December and Jan/March at about Rs. 4/8 to 4/7, besides about 2500 tons outports at the said parity.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready.	S. S. Nizam.
Rs. 15/1	5/0/9
&	&
Rs. 14/10/6	4/14
S S India	S S Ranee
4/12/9	4/12/6
&	&
14/10/6	4/10
S S Begum	October.
4/10/6	4/14/6
&	&
4/9/6	4/12/6
November	December
Rs. 4/9/3	4/7/9
&	&
Rs. 4/9/3	4/6/9
Jan/March	African-ready
4/8/	15/2/
&	&
4/6/9	14/116/6
	Britania Ready
	17/1/
	&
	16/14/

Foreign Markets. Java rules at S. 4½ against 4-5/8 a week ago. It is reported that total sales during the week made by the 'Niwas' amounted to about 1/,000 tons on the basis of 4.45 to 4.3 0 Glds. per 100 Kilos.

Calcutta and Karachi remained firm for Spot at the rates if Rs. 10/8/9 and Rs. 14/ respectively.

The Production of Indian Sugar:—The production of sugar direct from cane in India totalled at about 290,177 tons during the season of 1932/33, as against 158,581 tons during 1931/32.

Arrivals:—S S Karanja and S S Nizam arrived during the week with about 5000 of Mozambique and about 18000 bags of Java sugar respectively. S S India and S S Ranee are expected to arrive on about the 2nd and 6th December with about 40,000 and -5000 bags respectively. A steamer carrying 2/,000 bags of mozambique sugar is also expected to arrive on about the 5th December.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 20,000 bags.

The following are quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Java Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 14/10/6 per cwt.

Transhipment 5/ per cwt FBH.
S S Nizam 4/14/ per FBH.
S S India 4/10/6 per cwt FBH.
S S Ranee 4/10/ per cwt FBH.
S S Begum 4/9/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment October 4/12/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Jan/March 4/6/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment December 4/7 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Jan/March 4/6/0 per cwt FBH.
African-Ready 14/11/6 per cwt.
Britainna Ready 16/14 per cwt.
Narkatiaganj Swadeshi 23/ per 6 mnds.
Belapuri Sugar:—24/12/ per 6 mnds.
Cawnpori Swadeshi:—20/ per 6 mnds.

Tone:—Quiet.

TESTING OF INDIAN COTTONS

Activities Of Matunga Laboratory Detailed

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee in the course of a communique writes:—

An important function of the Indian Central Cotton Comtory at Matunga is to undertake fibre and spinning tests on samples of cotton supplied either by agricultural departments, the trade, or the mill industry, and to issue reports embodying results of such tests.

The Technological Laboratory first undertook tests on samples of cotton sent in by the Departments of Agriculture nine years ago, while the testing of trade samples has been in progress for the last four years.

During the last nine years nearly 2,500 samples have been subjected to spinning and fibre tests and the methods and technique employed at the Laboratory have been gradually standardised. These methods have been described by Dr. Nazir Ahmad, M. Sc., Ph. D., Director of the Laboratody in bulletin No. 25, Series A of the Technological Bulletin recently issued at as. 8/. per copy.

The bulletin is divided into five sections.

It applies strictly to only one phase of the activitits of the Laborotory, viz., carrying out of routine tests. Besides this, the Laboratory has undertaken ever since its inception, fundamental research on a variety of subjects related to the properties of the raw material and the influence of mechanical treatment on the quality of yarns spun from it. These are described in their proper place in the Technological Bulletins, embodying the results of these investigations.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, November 17.

Statement of affairs of the Bank, as on the 17th November 1932.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,20,00,000
Public deposits	6,85,17,000
Other deposits	75,44,74,000
Sundries	1,37,18,000
Total Rupees	94,49,59,000

ASSETS.

Government securities	44,20,15,000
Other authorised securities under the Act	65,75,000
Ways and means advances to the Government of India	6,00,00,000
Loans	1,84,19,000
Cash credits	13,69,51,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,18,30,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	25,34,000
Dead stock	2,50,36,000
Sundries	66,82,000
Balances with other Banks	27,13,000
Total	72,36,55,000
Cash	22,13,04,000
Total Rupees	94,49,59,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£911,100
Advances and Investments in Lodon	£883,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£207,100

Percentage 26.44
Bank Rate 3-1/2 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease. Rs.
Public deposits	6,35,000
Other deposits	72,54,000

ASSETS.

Bank's investments	1,36,37,000
Loans	7,52,000
Cash credits	99,000
Bills discounted and purchased	10,52,000
	Increase.
Cash	69,68,000

Percentage 26.44.

LINSEED

London, Nov 25

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—Nov/Dec sellers £11-3-9
Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—Nov sellers £9-12-6
Linseed Bombay (London) ton—Nov/Dec sellers £11-7-6

LINSEED OILS

London, Nov 25

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—Dec sellers 18/9
Jan/April sellers 19

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov 25

Smoked sheets standard ribbed 1b Sellers 4 13/16

SEEDS

London, Nov 25

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—No offers
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—Nov/Dec sellers £10-2-6
Rapeseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—Nov/Dec sellers £9-11-8

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 25.

Shevedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Storviken, Reid, Rangoon.
St. Andrews, Bardford, Calcutta.
Varela, Worthon, Busrah.
Atlas Maru, Kenegie, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

November 25.

City of Paris, Nicoll, Liverpool.

November 26.

Falkenfels, Schliemarnu, Hamburg.
Falkenfels, Kobe, Rangoon.
Gazana, Kobe, Rangoon.
Nizam, William, Java.

November 27.

Conte Verde, Conelli, Trieste.

LOADING.

November 25.

Steamer City of Perth for New York.
Steamer Conte Verde for Trieste.

S.S. Shivedagon:—The J. B. P. Coy.'s steamer Shivedagon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Storviken:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Storviken, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. St. Andrews:—The Messrs McMavial and Co.'s steamer St. Andrews, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Atlas Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Atlas Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Paris, the K. N. Co.'s steamer City of Paris sailed on Saturday for Liverpool with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Kalkenfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd., steamer Fulkenfels, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gazana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gazana, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nizam:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Nizam, sailed yesterday for Java, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, November 25.

S.S. Kalkenfels for Rotterdam: 1200 bags groundnut oil cakes Swastika Oil Mills, Ltd.; 1332 bags kardi seed T. S. Thadani and Sons.

For Hamburg: 6 bags gum J. Mansey.

For Antwerp: 300 bags copra oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy.

For Piracus: 50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Perth for St. John N. B.: 400 bags mineral yale Shaw Wallace and Co.

S.S. Templelane for Port Said: 6020 bags linseed Strauss and Co.

S.S. Penang Maru for Shanghai: 28 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, November 25.

S.S. Penang Maru, agents N. Y. Kaisha Ltd., from Tokyo: 60 cases cotton yarn; 200 cases chemicals; 36 cases chalk; 500 cases beer; and 30 cases rubber toys.

For Nagoya: 420 cases boxes; 25 cases cotton piece goods; 65 cases clocks; 63 cases musical instruments; 460 cases musical instruments; and 950 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka: 117 cases silk yarn; 190 cases cotton shirting; 30 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 90 cases rayon yarn; 90 cases enamel ware; 24 cases gramophones; 80 cases porcelain ware; 60 cases cycle parts; 40 cases cotton piece goods; 60 cases rubber goods; 50 cases screws; 355 cases nails; 134 cases brass ware; 125 bundles sheets; 500 bags soda ash; 1358 kegs. paint; 400 kgs. red lead; 107 kgs. dyes; 100 kgs. lead powder; 200 cks. coal pitch, and 800 cases glass ware.

From Kobe: 75 cases rayon goods; 260 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 80 cases straw boards; 60 cases glass ware; 150 cases celluloid goods; 400 cases cotton goods; 70 cases toilet goods; 15 cases rayon yarn; 60 cases camphor; 33 kgs. paint; 165 kgs. dyes; 43 cases porcelain ware; 80 cases cotton shirting; 29 cases panel pins; 44 cases rubber goods; 20 cases canvas shoes; 100 cases chemicals; 330 cases cotton and art. silk shirting; 160 cases silk goods; 50 cases silk yarn; 666 bags sugar, and 127 pcs. logs.

S.S. Penang Maru, agents N. Y. Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama: 689 cases beer; 110 cases toys; 30 cases silk yarn; 15 bales raw silk; 348 cases silk goods; 14 cases rayon goods; 54 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 360 cases sulphur, and 500 cases fish oil.

From Moji: 20 cases glass ware; 1000 bags and 75 cks. cement, and 900 bags chemicals.

From Shinudza: 91 pkgs. tea.

From Shanghai: 225 bales cotton yarn; 333 bags peas; 675 bags beans; 1950 pkgs. tea; 295 bales silk yarn; 85 bales silk goods, and 150 cases raw silk.

From Canton: 80 bales raw silk; 35 bundles cassia; 30 cases china roots, and 66 cases mats.

From Hongkong: 252 pkgs. fire crackers; 190 bags sugar candy; 175 cases preserves, and 80 rolls mattings.

From Singapore: 1284 bags sago flour; 583 pcs. planks; 88 bags damarbatu; 90 cases pine apples; 440 bags betel nuts, and 65 bags gum benzamin.

From Colombo: 1176 bags copra; 78 B|c tea, and 51 cases rubber.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 25.

December 1933	9.89
January 1934	9.95
March 1934	10.09
May 1934	10.24
July 1934	10.34
Middling Spot	10.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 25

December	9.82
January	9.88
Middling Spot	9.83

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Nov. 25.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 29,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 16,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Nov 25

November 1933		4.94
December 1933		4.93
January 1934	4.96	4.95
February 1934		4.96
March 1934	4.96	4.96
April 1934		4.97
May 1934		4.98
June 1934		4.99
July 1934		5.01
August 1934		5.02
September 1934		5.03
October 1934		5.04
November 1934		5.06
Middling Spot		5.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 25

SAKELLARIDIS	
November	6.76
December	6.72
January	6.76
March	6.78
May	6.82
July	6.86
October	6.95
Middling Spot	7.05

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 25

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.04
Fine (Good staple)	4.16
Superfine (Good staple)	4.34
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.19
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.34
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.49
BENGAL	
Good	3.36
Fine	3.46
Superfine	3.56
SCINDE—	
Good	3.46
Fine	3.56
Superfine	3.66

LONDON SILVER
London, Nov. 25

Silver: Market is quiet
Spot 18 3/8
Forward 18 7/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Nov. 25
Gold Bars fine per oz £6-6-6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Nov. 25

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1 1/16 per cent to 1 1/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 3/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months rate 2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 0 3/8 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 0 5/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Nov. 25

T T London on:—
Berlin 13.7½ 1/2
Amsterdam 8.14
Brussels 23.56
Madrid 40.18
Milan 62.37
Berne 16.94
Paris 83.84
Prague 110.25
London on New York 5.20 1/4

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Nov. 25.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb sellers 21
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels—Dec sellers 21
Wheat South Australian parcels—Dec sellers 28/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, Nov. 25.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C & F Calcutta per cwt Nov/Dec sellers 6/9
C & F Bombay per cwt:—Nov/Dec sellers 6/6
C & F Karachi per cwt Nov/Dec sellers 6/6

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Nov. 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8 3/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Nov 25

Chartered Bank of I A and China £15 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £131 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation £10 5/8
National Bank of India £45 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent £110 3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent 1961 £105 5/8
Rubee Paper 3½ per cent £60
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later £73
Indian Stock 3½ per cent 1931 or later £85 1/4
Indian Stock 4½ per cent 1950/55 £108 1/4
Consols 2½ per cent £74
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £100 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £109 1/2

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, November 24.

	Season To-date.	This week	Corresponding. Season 1932|33	Week 1932.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,287	402	7,192	459 bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American, (excluding linters)	2,238	105	2,118	177 bales.
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,159	192	2,871	193 bales.
Of which to Japan	773	61	519	39 bales.
Of which to China	97	25	71	1 bales.
Of which to Great Britain	497	3	477	35 bales.
Of Which to Germany	612	27	755	53 bales.
Stock at New York	—	106	—	202 bales.
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	4,093	—	4,905 bales
Stock at U.S. Interior Town	—	2,186	—	2,251 bales.
World's visible supply	—	10,712	—	11,112 bales.
Of which to American Cotton	—	9,063	—	9,475 bales.
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	4,777	251	4,521	380 bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,473	302	4,478	313 bales.

N.B All figures are in thousands.

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Selling
HADENSA
which will cure your
PILES
promptly and perfectly relieving you forthwith.

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GAJJAR'S
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The world stirring latest scientific discovery for CONCEPTION based on quite a new theory. The females having any diseases of menses or leocorrhoea are cured of the disease and conceive side by side after 9 days administration of the medicines. A trial order will convince you. Price Rs. 2/4. SNAKAM (Snake-bite cure). Govt. Regd.
Snake bite cure for men and animals alike discovered on a new theory. Price As. 8 per dram.
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REGD. NO. B. 1663

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JUPITER GENERAL
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"Chain Of Fasts" Only Remedy!

Vicarious Penance Needed To Bring About Change In Hearts Of Both Savarnas And Harijans, Says Gandhiji

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Under the caption "Civil Resistence and Harijan service" Gandhiji writes in to-day's "Harijan":—"A friend writes:—

"I observe that there are some people in the Harijan service organisations not working in the spirit in which you want them to, that is, merely for the sake of serving Harijans. They are seeking its shelter in order to satisfy other ambitions, some, for instance, for the sake of appearing in the limelight, some for acquiring prestige, in other words for self advancement instead of advancement of the cause they are supposed to serve. I am aware that in the best of human organisation there will be self-seekers and time-servers, but knowing, as I do, your anxiety to keep Harijan service organisations pure and free of such persons, I am giving you my personal experience for what it may be worth.

"I have a suspicion that perhaps there are more such persons in the organisations than you realise. I know that you do not desire civil resistence to be mixed up with Harijan service organisations. If you propose to make any public use of this letter you may emphasise this last point and make it clearer even than you have done."

CHAIN OF FASTS.

I am thankful to the friend for giving me the benefit of his experience. It is a most difficult task to keep a big organisation like the Servants of Untouchables Society with branches all over India free of all self seekers and time-servers. I have discused the subject fully with Seth Ganshyamdas and Thakkar Bapa. I know that they are both anxious to keep the organisation as pure as possible. Personally I can do no more. It was because of my utter helplessness that I undertook the fast of 21 days. On discovering impurities among Harijan servants, I saw that it was no use merely writing about impurities. I was searching for a way out of this difficulty. The reader should believe me when I tell him that the fast was the last thing in the world that I was thinking of, but as I have described in these pages, it came to me all of a sudden and gave me great relief. I know that it did much good. But how far could the fast of a single mortal go. Hence it was that I developed the idea of a chain of such purificatory fasts The idea has by no means been dropped. It comes to me again and again. But it does not admit of a mechanical organisation. Several coworkers are ready to inaugurate or take part in the chain after it is inaugurated but I have not yet found the way to begin it. The proper way will have to come to me or to the co-workers before the chain can be begun.

IN RELIGIOUS SPIRIT.

Meanwhile I can only reiterate my conviction that untouchability will not be removed root and branch except through the service of men and women who take it up for its own sake and in a religious spirit. Unless we have fair number of such servants throughout the length and breadth of India, we will never succeed in changing the hearts of millions of human beings. The Savarna Hindus are at one end, Harijans at the other, and the evil custom of ages which has assumed the dignity of a religious tenet, will not be uprooted without penance and purification. Whilst it gladdens my hear tthat thousands of people flock to the meetings that are being held in towns and villages and that they willingly gave their pices as a token of their approval of the movement, I am painfully conscious of the fact that, if the thousands were suddenly called upon to enforce in their own lives what they seem to approve by their attendance at these meetings, they would fail to respond, not from want of will, but rdom sheer inability.

VICARIOUS PENANCE.

I have discovered this again and again amongst my closest associates, who have frankly confessed their inability to enforce immediately in their conduct what they knew was the right thing and what they knew had to be done immediately. They had to put up a brave fight against their traditional repugnance. The mere intellectual grasp that untouchability is an evil corroding Hinduism and that belief in it is tantamount to disbelief in God, His goodness and His Fatherhood is not enough to destroy the monster. The vicarious penance of the comparatively pure is needed to bring about a change in the hearts of both Savarnas and Harijans.

A movement so grand and so pure, so religious and so humanatarian must not be exploited by anybody for his own end. Certainly not for its political consequences. It will be discovered as the movement progresses that the political approach can only end in accentuating the strife. It can only add to the confusion already existing and add one more, if not many more warring parties to the existing ones. May God save us and save the movement from such a calamity.

So far as the connection of civil resistence with the movement is concerned, I am as emphatic as ever that Congressmen who desire to offer active civil resistence should not accept office in the various organisations and much less can they be used for serving the purpose of civil resistence.

UNIQUE WEAPON.

Civil resistence is a unique weapon. It does not admit of alloy. It is a weapon of the fearless and therefore needs no shelter but it has to be wielded in the open day light. Therefore whilst Congressmen who are also civil resisters on active service may do, as they are bound to do, such service to the cause as they can, they may not belong to the Servants of Untouchables Society or any of its branches. By holding office in the organisation they will harm both civil resistence and the Harijan cause. It would be like a man going in a temple to pray and using the act of worship for advancing civil resistence. Neither God nor man will be cheated in that manner and as I have said often enough in these columns, the great reformation of Hinduism will not be brought about if it is to depend purely upon Congessmen. For much as I would like to think that every Indian is a Congressmen, I know that such is not the case. Nor is every Hindu a Congressman, if only because every Harijan is not a Congressman. Therefore a Harijan organisation must in the very nature of things be strictly non-political and non-party should contain in it both Congressmen and non-Congressman, office holding being restricted to those who are not active civil resisters and who will not exploit the office secretly or openly advance the cause of civil resistence.—A. P.

BURGLARY IN KALI TEMPLE

Jewellery Worth Lakh Of Rupees Missing

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Jewellery worth about a lakh of rupees is reported to have been burgled last night from the well-known Kali Temple at Dakshineshwar, seven miles away from Calcutta.

The temple which was founded about a century ago and is one of the largest in the province came into prominence owing to Ramkrishna Paramahamsa's association with it for a long time as worshipper.—A. P.

RS. 60,000 FOR ECONOMIC SURVEY

Standing Finance Committee Sanctions Grant

SEPARATION OF SIND

Rs. 49,950 for Expenditure on Administrative Committee.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly at its meeting to-day sanctioned Rs. 60,000 towards expenditure on the proposed economic survey by two British experts Messrs. Robertson and Bowley.

It is understood that during discussion, the members tried to elicit a clearer definition of the scope of the enquiry.

Another proposal which created lively discussion related to the expenditure of Rs. 49,950 on the Administrative Committee for Sind. It is reported that Mr. Lalchand Navalrai opposed the expenditure on the ground that separation of Sind had not yet been finally decided and Parliament might yet decide against separation, in which case the whole amount now spent would be a waste.

Finally the grant was agreed to.

OTHER GRANTS

Discussion next arose over the creation of the new post of the Deputy Director-General (Finance), Posts and Telegraphs Department, involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,500 in 1934-35 and Rs. 21,000 yearly thereafter. It is understood that Government spokesman explained that the existing post of the Assistant Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs would automatically be abolished after two years.

The proposal was agreed to.

Other items approved were the creation of the new post of Seriologist at the Veterinary Institute, Muktesar, entailing an annual expenditure of Rs. 7,500 and certain minor posts of Observers in the Meteorological Department.—A. P.

APPEAL TO DEVALUATE RUPEE

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed, President of the Currency League, Madras, a meeting of which was held yesterday at the Indian Chamber Building, has sent a telegraphic message to the members of the Legislative Assembly stating that "the present exchange ratio is severely aggravating and intensifying the depression, ruining the country's agriculture, industry and commerce, undermining the people's purchasing power both of indigenous agricutural products and manufactured articles and that continuance of this ratio is fearfully sapping the country's vitality and driving the country into irreparable economic ruin."

The members of the Assembly, are therefore, urged to bring about the devaluation of the rupee and to fix a lower ratio suitable to the country's best interests.—A.P.

AIR PORTS CONFERENCE

RUGBY, Nov. 25.

The Prince of Wales will open Air Ports Conference, which is to be held at Mansion house on December 8.

The Conference is convened by the London Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with Royal Aeronautical Society to stimulate interest in provision of more municipal aerodromes and landing grounds.

Air Minister Lord Londonderry will speak at the Conference.—B. O. W.

INCREASE IN U. S. EXPORTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The United States exports in October increased by 21 per cent. over those in the preceding month.

There was favourable balance of trade last month of 43 million dollars.

3 KILLED & 7 WOUNDED

Police Give Warning And Open Fire On Dacoits

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 25.

On receipt of previous information that a dacoity would be attempted on Thursday night, the police lay in ambush in the village of Hasanabad.

The dacoits, it is reported, entered the house of a villager, broke open the doors and began to assault the inmates. The police then went into the house. They warned the dacoits, but as no heed was taken of the warning, the police fired on the dacoits, three of whom were killed and seven wounded and captured on the spot, while others escaped.

No political significance is attached to the incident.—A. P.

SEARCHES CONTINUE IN CHITTAGONG

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 25.

Precautionary searches in street crossings by armed police, military and night patrol are continuing as usual.

Several houses in the town were searched this morning, but nothing was seized and no arrest made.—A. P.

ALLEGED ABSCONDER ARRESTED

Benares House Raid And Its Sequel

BENARES, Nov. 25.

The police raided here a house in Durgakund just before midnight and arrested an alleged revolutionary absconder and four others.

A reward of Rs. 2,000 had been offered for the arrest of the alleged absconder.—A. P.

RESTORE GRANT TO PRIVATE COLLEGES

Bengal Educational Conference Appeal To Government

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The Educational Conference concluded this afternoon after recommending that the Universities of Dacca and Calcutta should appoint a committee to consider questions affecting the university curriculum as also "the comparative failures in recent years of Bengal students in all-India service examinations".

The Conference dropped a proposal for enhancing the fees in the universities and urged Government to restore the grant of Rs. 1,29,000 to private colleges which had been suspended during the last two years.

At the conclusion of the Conference a message of thanks from the Governor of Bengal was read, which 'inter alia' stated that the question of the spread of subversive doctrines among students in schools and colleges, which was a great menace to the true interests of the rising generation had not been included in the agenda, as it was found hardly germane to the subject-matter of discussion for which the conference had been convened.—A. P.

CHETTIAR ALLOWED TO RE-ENTER SAIGON

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

News has been received here from Saigon that Chokkalingam Chettiar, who was externed in 1932 has been allowed to re-enter Saigon along with four others, who have already been allowed to do so.—A.P.

DE VALERA NOT TO ENTER N. IRELAND

BELFAST, Nov. 25.

The difficult position been eased by Mr. de Valera's decision not to enter Northern Ireland in support of his Parliamentary candidature, South Down. The result of the elections is beyond doubt as the official Unionists returned unopposed already give the Party a majority of two over any possible combination.—Reuter's Special.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE WITH MUSLIMS ?

"Injustice" Sought To Be Perpetrated By Secretary Of State

BHAI PARMANAND AND LEAGUE

Says, Plea that His Majesty's Govt. Forced to give Award does not carry Conviction.

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

The Hindu Mahasabha had never approached the Secretary of State for permission to put the Hindu case before the League of Nations nor was any such permission necessary, says Bhai Parmanand, President of the Hindu Mahasabha in the course of a statement to the Associated Press in connection with the press comments on the subject. He added that the Mahasabha did pass a resolution that the case of Hindus should be placed before the League and this resolution was cabled to the League and a copy sent to the Secretary of State.

No one expected that the Secretary of State would give permission or approval to such a course. The object of the resolution simply was that the outside world through a well recognised international organisation like the League should know that the British Government had made an unholy alliance with the Muslim community and was proposing a constitution which would result in gross injustice to the Hindu community.

EXPOSE INJUSTICE

Bhai Parmanand proceeded. "If Hindus cannot get justice it will at least expose the injustice sought to be perpetrated by the Secretary of State. The statement made by the Secretary of State that His Majesty's Government was forced to give this award does not carry conviction. Assuming that it was so, does it mean that the Government is entirely absolved from all obligations of equity and justice and is the inability of the Hindus and Muslims to come to a settlement any ground for converting an overwhelming Hindu Majority into a minority in the proposed Federal Assembly?

Again the Secretary of State cannot be ignorant of the fact that even at the time of the Simon Commission Hindus and Muslims did not come to an agreed settlement and that it was with the full knowledge of this fact that the Simon Commission made its recommendations regarding the communal problem. What justification do the Government have to disregard the recommendations of the Commission, which was a statutory body having the mandate of paliament behind it?"—A.P.

HEADING TOWARDS HUNGERSTRIKE ?

Plight Of M. L. C & 23 Other Undertrials In Trichi Jail

(From A Correspondent)

TRICHUR, Nov. 25.

The President of the Maglisrahmath Sabha, Cranganore, has addressed the following telegram to the Dewan of Cochin:

Mr. Ebrahim, M.L.C., and 23 under-trials, housed in the Central Jail, accorded miserable treatment. Superintendent behaves rudely. Interviews not permitted. Lights not supplied. Cells locked in the evening at 5. Answering calls of nature till modning in cells. Undertrials almost all Muslims. No water supplied for prayer. Jail doctor's behaviour too unsatisfactory. Reported, refused to attend indisposed undertrial. Treatment of political undertrials worse than ordinary convicts. Situation threatens hungerstrike in jail and agitation among followers outside. Pray interfere and set right matters. May be noticed, Ibrahim and comrades, leaders of peasants movement were arrested and detained in jail for disobeying prohibitory order of the District Magistrate."

White Paper, No Friend Of Muslims

U. P. Leader Exposes "Sweeping Nature" Of Safeguards And Excessive Powers Vested In Governors

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

"Safeguards must be made definite and beyond doubt and the sphere of interference of the Governor-General and the Governor's must be very strictly defined, so that the Legislature and the country might know in the circumstances of a given case as to who was right and who wrong," said Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayet Hosain, C.I.E., M. L. C., of Cawnpore in the course of his Presidential address to the 23rd annual session of the All-India Muslim League, which commenced here this evening.

UNDER LEAGUE'S BANNER.

Pleading for a rally of Muslims of all shades of opinion under the banner of the League, the Khan Bahadur emphasised the imperative necessity of spreading its ramifications throughout the country to ensure the safety of the community.

He repudiated charges lovelled against Muslims that they were pursuing a policy of segregation in internal politics and exhibiting Pan-Islamic tendencies and he deplored attempts which he said were being made by a certain section of the people to reverse the Communal Award and refer the question of the adjustment of communal differences to the League of Nations.

The League of Nations, he held, was incompetent to tackle the problem, which was a national and not an international one and hence did not come within the sphere of the League's activities, and also because the League had no executive authority to enforce its decisions. Moreover, the League had so far failed to solve the minority problems of other countries to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

"SWEEPING" SAFEGUARDS.

He reiterated the main Muslim demands and urged the Government to accept them "en bloc."

Proceeding he expressed his profound dissatisfaction with some of the provisions of the constitutional scheme as embodied in the White Paper though he conceded that it constituted a great step forward towards the achievement of responsible Government. He particularly criticised the sweeping nature of the safeguards provided in the scheme and the excessive powers vested in the Governor-General and Provincial Governors.

PROVINCIALISE SERVICES.

As regards the services he was of the opinion that all of them should be provincialized but at the same time classified under two categories, certain exlusive privileges attaching to one of them. He asked the Government to increase the percentage of Muslims in the Army and the Police.

SCRAP BALFOUR DICLARATION.

Referring to the present political situation in Palestine, he maintained that British Imperial interests themselves demanded that the Balfour Declaration be immediately scrapped. He also condemned the "Diabolical Crime" committed recently in Afghanistan.—A. P.

ASSASSIN OF KING NADIR

Culprit To Be Dealt With In Accordance With Law

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

A telegram received by the Afghan Consulate in Bombay from Kabul says:—

"Police are busy investigating the case against the assassin of King Nadir Shah and their enquiries so far reveal that the assassin and his companions have important bearing (?).

All sections of the nation, civil and military, unanimously demand immediate revenge for the murder of Nadir Shah.

The Government, while assuring the people on this score, have made it clear that the crime will be dealt with strictly in accordance with the laws of the country."—A. P.

GRANT FOR EDUCATIONAL BOARD

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 25.

A motion for the grant of Rs. 2,000/- moved by Mr. Stratham for the purpose of the educational Advisory Board was carried unanimously in the Sri Chitrai State Council.

Dr. Madhavan Pillai took the opportunity of thanking the Dewan on the eve of his departure from the State for all his services to the State.

Other members of the Council associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by Dr. Pillai. The Dewan made a suitable reply.

The President adjourned the House "sine die."—A. P.

A Guntur message says that two Congress volunteers were charged with picketing foreign cloth shops on November 10, and awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

GERMANY FORBIDS VIVESECTION

Two Years Imprisonment For Torturing Animals

BERLIN, Nov. 25.

A new law for the protection of the dumb animals promulgated threatens two years' imprisonment for anyone guilty of torturing and maltreating them. Nor may cats, foxes or other animals be used in training dogs. Vivisection is forbidden in principle though public institutions or mortuaries for strictly scientific purposes are permitted to use live animals if certain hitherto unproven results are likely to be achieved from experiments.

Persons unlicensed to conduct vivisection are liable to imprisonment up to six months.—Reuter.

EDUCATIONAL SURVEY URGED

Calcutta Conference's Demand

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

After an interesting and lengthy discussion a resolution was adopted by the Educational Conference, expressing the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to make an educational survey in the Province in order to see whether reduction or addition or redistribution of the existing high schools was desirable, and also to consider the question of extending educational facilities with the expansion of resources.

By another resolution the Conference urged the abolition of the present system of restricting the age of candidates for the Matriculation examination of both the Universities in the province.—A. P.

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